

## RUSSIA WILL FIGHT AGAIN FOR ALLIES, SAYS M. KERENSKY

Former Dictator Makes  
Dramatic Appearance At  
London Labor Meeting

### LOUDLY CHEERED

Russian Democracy and  
People Still In War  
Against Tyranny

### LEAVES MOSCOW

Momentous Conference Of  
British Workers Goes  
Into Session

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 26.—An unexpected sensation was created at the opening session of the British Labor Conference in London when, after the President's speech, M. Kerensky, the famous Russian revolutionary leader, was introduced and addressed the delegates in Russian.

What is described as the most momentous conference the British Labor Party has ever held opened today under the Presidency of Mr. W. F. Purdy.

The foreign delegates included Mr. Branting, the Swedish socialist leader, Mr. Albert Thomas, the French socialist leader, Mr. Wile Vandervelde, the Belgian socialist leader, and Mr. Camille Huysmans but not the Dutch socialist leader, Troelstra.

Mr. Purdy said that it was desirable to ally the industrial wing of the labor movement to the political wing but the National Party, much as they now aimed at, could not be erected again on a purely industrial or craft basis.

### All Depends On Winning War

"But let us not forget that all plans of reconstruction and all hopes of rebuilding a better social and industrial life after the war depend on the one cardinal fact of winning the war, not winning the war out of a spirit of revenge but because labor all over the world has everything to gain by crushing the domination of militarism which has been the outstanding policy of the Central Empires for generations. The conditions of the treaties of peace concluded with Russia and Rumania throw an illuminating light on the terms of peace the Central Empires will impose if they obtain the victory. We cannot and we will not accept any such terms. The whole aims of the Trade Union and Labor movement represent what we are fighting for, not what we are negotiating for. In order to secure those aims national unity is essential and the necessities of the nation must be made the measure of our mutual loyalty in the face of our common dangers."

### Kerensky Received With Cheers

The Russian revolutionary leader, M. Kerensky, was received with loud cheers. He said he was very much impressed with his reception, which he appreciated as an expression of sympathy towards Russian democracy, but we were fighting for the ideals common to them all. He had just come straight from Moscow. It was his duty as a statesman and a Socialist to tell them and the people of the whole world that the Russian people and the Russian democracy were fighting against tyranny.

In conclusion Mr. Kerensky said, "You may break the Russian people but you cannot exterminate them. I am certain the Russian people will shortly join you in fighting for the great cause of freedom."

Disorder and interruption followed in the course of which a delegate who objected to the presence of M. Kerensky was expelled by unanimous vote. Dr. Branting, the Swedish socialist leader, addresses the conference on the 27th.

### SPANISH REPORT DENIED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Madrid, June 26.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs denies the lobby report cabled this morning.

## Italian Front Stabilising, Flooding Of River Piave Hampering Allied Forces

Operations In Monte Valbella Discontinued By Italians  
After Capture Of Ground And Prisoners; Teutons  
Making Stronger Defense

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 26.—There is little change in the military situation in Italy where both belligerents are apparently surveying the position.

The Italians have decided to discontinue their operations in the Monte Valbella sector after capturing a small amount of ground and some prisoners.

The Italians have advanced a mile in the region of Grappa and are within 500 yards of the front they held on June 15.

The total number of prisoners captured southwest of Asolone is now 1,700.

The river Piave is still flooded, preventing the establishment of new Italian bridges.

In the sector between the new and old Piave, the operations are proceeding satisfactorily. The Italians have claimed about two-thirds of the ground occupied by the Austrians, who are fighting very well.

The Italian General Staff estimates the recent enemy losses at least 150,000.

The Italian General Staff states that the Austrian claim that the Italian losses total 150,000 is greatly exaggerated and they are certainly nothing approaching that figure.

An Austrian official communique reports:

"We heavily repulsed strong thrusts on Zugna Ridge.

A bitter struggle on the 24th ended in a complete Italian failure, most perceptible in the disputed regions of Asolone and Monte Pertica. Our detachments, pursuing the enemy, captured several sectors of his front line. All the efforts of the Italians to recapture the ground they lost on the 15th failed with sanguinary losses.

Washington, June 26.—Cables from the Italian headquarters state that the heavy Austrian losses in the battle of the Piave were due to the failure of the Austrian General Staff to provide for the possibility of defeat. Documents found on prisoners show that the Austrians not only depended on requisitioning food stuffs in Italy but also provided for Italian prisoners building bridges and fortifications. It is indicated from Rome that the Italians are preparing to take the offensive in the Trentino.

## PNEUMONIC PLAGUE FOUND IN ENGLAND

Two Fatal Cases Occur In East  
Suffolk But Spread Is  
Doubted

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 26.—Press Bureau.—Two cases of pneumonic plague have occurred in East Suffolk, both of them fatal. No further cases are anticipated.

## Jews In South Russia Arrested By Germans

Organisation Discovered To Enlist  
Jewish Soldiers In  
Palestine Army

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, June 26.—The German military authorities have arrested numerous Jews in South Russia, including two rabbis, owing to the discovery of a big Jewish organisation which has for its object the recruiting of Jews from the former Russian army for service in Palestine.

## TWO ST. JOHN'S MEN GO HOME TO ENLIST

Messrs. O. W. Gott And J. A.  
Mitchell Leave On The  
Kashima Maru

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Two members of the faculty of St. John's University, Mr. O. W. Gott and Mr. J. A. Mitchell, left for the United States last night on the Kashima Maru. They will enlist in the army when they reach the homeland.

Mr. E. P. Graham-Barrow, headmaster of the Cathedral School, also left on the N. Y. K. liner. Mr. Graham-Barrow will go to Seattle, thence to San Francisco and Los Angeles and will return to Shanghai about September 1.

Among the passengers for Victoria were Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Duncan and daughter and Mr. E. E. Parsons, the Rev. W. P. Roberts and the Rev. T. B. Campbell left for Seattle.

The liner took many Shanghai people to Japan on vacation trips, including Mrs. Hayley Morris and three children, Miss Bell, Miss Lillian Sharp, Miss Essylt Newbury, Mr. R. MacGregor, Mrs. E. W. Graves, Miss Constance Graves and Miss L. Graves.

## Japanese Bank To Pay Y. 10,000,000 On Loan

Approval Awaited To Turn Over  
Another Instalment For  
Quadruple Group

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, June 26.—On behalf of the Quadruple group, the Yokohama Specie Bank awaits the approval of its head office before paying over Yen 10,000,000 being a further instalment on the second Reorganisation Loan secured on the salt revenue.

## PREMIER ASKS WOMEN TO HELP WITH HARVEST

Lloyd George Appeals To Every  
Strong Girl To Help On  
Farms

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 26.—Mr. Lloyd George, appealing to the women of Great Britain to work on the land, says that the harvest, in which are centered the hope and faith of our soldiers that their own heroic struggle will not be in vain, is endangered for want of labor owing to the calling up of men for military service. "There is not a moment to lose. Every young strong woman who is not already engaged in essential work should follow the splendid example of the Women's Land Army, and share the privilege and duty of working in the fields of Great Britain. The women have never failed the country yet and they will not fail her at this grave hour."

In the House of Lords today, the Small Holdings Colonies Bill, for taking 60,000 acres in England and Wales and 20,000 in Scotland as farm colonies for disabled soldiers, passed its second reading.

This measure amends the earlier act in which only 8,000 acres were appropriated.

## DUBLIN MAYOR'S LETTER IS GIVEN TO DR. PAGE

Will Be Sent To President Wilson  
Through American  
Ambassador

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 26.—At a meeting of the Anti-Conscription Conference in Dublin the Lord Mayor of Dublin announced that he had presented the address drawn up by the Conference for President Wilson to the American Ambassador in London with a letter explaining that he did so because the British Foreign Office refused him a passport to proceed to America unless the address was submitted to the Lord Mayor of Dublin, which the Lord Mayor of Dublin refused to do.

Mr. John Dillon, the Nationalist labor leader, speaking in Dublin yesterday, said that the Irish Recruiting Committee would not receive the support of the Catholic church or the National Party until Irishmen govern their own country.

He suggested holding an All-Irish Conference in the autumn to devise a scheme of national unity.

In the House of Commons last evening, at the conclusion of the Irish Debate, Mr. Edward Shortt, the Irish Secretary, announced that it had been discovered that men who have gone to Ireland to escape conscription could be made liable under the act of 1882. A proclamation was accordingly being issued ordering them to join up, otherwise they would be liable to arrest and convicted as absentees.

## CANADA'S DAY TOMORROW

Tomorrow is Dominion Day and all Shanghai will be asked to wear maple leaves. The leaves will be sold for the benefit of the Canadian Red Cross by an energetic committee of Canadian ladies.

## Solvaer, Ship Built Here, Ready To Take To Water



The third liner to be built for Norwegian owners by the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company of Shanghai was launched at the Pootung Yard Wednesday. The Solvaer, 5,000 tons deadweight, 277 feet, five inches

in length and with a moulded depth of 42 feet, will be fitted with triple expansion engines of 1,500 indicated horse-power and will speed 11 knots. The liner is being finished at the Shanghai yard and will be ready for

the owners, Messrs. Mueller and Johnson of Bergen, Norway, by August 1.

The Solvaer will load rice at Saigon for Marseilles. Capt. Norvalis will command the steamer.

## ANTI-BOLSHEVİK FEELING INCREASING IN RUSSIA

Hunger Revolts More Frequent,  
Martial Law Proclaimed  
In Several Districts

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, June 26.—A message from Moscow states that the movement against the Bolsheviks is growing, hunger revolts are increasing, martial law has been proclaimed in the Government of Ufa and the Government and town of Novgorod and the situation in the Government of Saratoff is serious.

Amsterdam, June 26.—A telegram from Moscow states that the Czech-Slovak troops have entered Ekaterinburg, where heavy fighting is occurring.

In connection with the above it is understood that the ex-Tsar is at Ekaterinburg, but there is no confirmation of the rumors that he has been assassinated.

Moscow, June 18 (delayed).—A Bolshevik official communique reports:

The Germans have landed 3,000 infantry, cavalry and artillery at Poti in the Black Sea.

## CAPT. AMUNDSEN SAILS ON FIVE-YEAR VOYAGE

Expects To Go To North Pole  
But Main Object Is To  
Chart Arctic Sea

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 26.—Captain Amundsen, the famous Arctic explorer, and an expedition of ten men on board the steamer Maud, have sailed from a Norwegian port on a five years' expedition. Captain Amundsen intends to go to the North Pole, but his main object is to chart the Arctic Sea. The Maud enters the drift ice in the region of the new Siberian Islands next September and from that point the expedition intends to cross the Polar basin.

## Nearly All U.S. Forces Actual Fighting Men

70 Percent Of 900,000 In  
France Can Go Into  
Trenches

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, June 26.—Secretary of War Baker states that of the 900,000 American troops who have landed in France between sixty-five and seventy percent are actually fighting troops.

## SPEECH NO APPEAL TO GREAT BRITAIN, SAYS KUHLMANN

Points To Victories As  
Proof Germany Doesn't  
Need Any Help

### STILL EXPLAINING

Only Tried To Show Wis-  
dom Of Peace By  
Negotiations

### SOUNDS OUNDOOM

Indiscretion Will Lead To  
His Removal, London  
Paper Thinks

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, June 26.—In the Reichstag, replying to a criticism made by Count Westarp, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs denied that his speech was intended as an appeal to England's goodwill. "Have we not during the past few months gained victories of such magnitude as has never before been recorded in history? Do not our enemies today expect fresh blows? Should not all this bring them to reflect that it would be more prudent to indicate the road to peace by negotiations?"

London, June 26.—Commenting on Baron von Kuhlmann's speech, the German newspaper Vorwaerts says that Baron von Kuhlmann recognizes that the only way to end the war is by understanding and that therefore he must proceed on that road to the very end.

The French newspapers all agree that the speech contains no vital novelty.

### War's End Uncertain

After quoting General von Moltke, Baron von Kuhlmann said: "It is therefore, in my opinion, impossible to fix one's eye with certainty on any one moment at which one could say war must end, and we must therefore look for political motives which might eventually open the possibility of peace."

Baron von Kuhlmann's speech in the Reichstag is commented on in the newspapers as striking a new note in enemy oratory by its admission of the impossibility of a military decision settling the war.

The Daily Telegraph emphasizes Baron von Kuhlmann's unusually brief reference to Germany's military prospects. It says that the general tone of his utterances on the subject of peace and the problem of the Eastern frontier is an undoubted confession of weakness. It declares that if Baron von Kuhlmann is unable to see the conclusion of the war, we are in a happier position as we watch the increasing strength of our Allies, whose armies are supported by our sea-power. It concludes by anticipating that Baron von Kuhlmann's speech will prove the precursor of his dismissal.

The Daily Mail remarks that Baron von Kuhlmann excludes Alsace-Lorraine from the discussions and rejects the restoration of Belgium which is Great Britain's irreducible minimum. It is therefore to be feared that we are not yet in sight of the round table.

Offensive's Failure Admitted

The Daily Mail says that the speech was so worded and introduced as to disclose to the German public the terrible fact that the promises made when the great offensive began in March will not be fulfilled.

The Morning Post remarks that in disclaiming world-conquest Baron von Kuhlmann is asking the world to disbelieve the evidence of its senses.

The Daily Chronicle asks how Baron von Kuhlmann can reconcile the series of settlements of Central and Eastern Europe which he rehearsed with his denial of world-conquest and concludes: "It is indeed necessary for Germany to revert to probity and chivalry if she is to return to the fold of nations. It is impossible for the Allies to render Germany's Government as capable of covenanted faith while its hands are foul with the pollution of a hundred perfidies."

The Daily Telegraph says that the elaborate speech made by the German Minister for Foreign Affairs

## FOE MASSES RESERVES AGAINST BRITISH LINE

Epidemic Of Sickness Among  
German Forces May Have  
Effect On Campaign

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 26.—Reuter's special correspondent at British headquarters says that there seems to be rather an amount of sickness among the German troops but it is impossible yet to say that it has reached proportions which affect the German plans. What has most undoubtedly delayed them is the skill with which our airmen are striking at vital points of the enemy's communications.

The Daily Mail correspondent at British Headquarters states that nearly three-quarters of the German reserves are opposite the British front. The number of enemy scout aeroplanes over our line has increased recently, apparently indicating the imminence of an offensive.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening that there has only been mutual artillerying in different sectors.

Aviation.—The weather yesterday was unfavorable but our aeroplanes observed hostile batteries and carried out reconnaissances.

We destroyed ten enemy machines and drove down four. Seven of ours are missing. We dropped ten tons of bombs during the day and night.

A German official communique reports: The English attacked yesterday morning on wide sectors southward of the Scarpe. They were thrown back by our counter-attack near Feucht and Neuville-Vitasse. Elsewhere their attacks broke down.

## International Reserve Of Gold Is Proposed

Dr. Lubin Suggests Allied Board  
On American Bank Plan  
To Control Currency

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, June 26.—Mr. Lubin, the American delegate who was responsible for founding the International Institute of Agriculture, now proposes that the Allied countries should create an International Reserve Board, on the American plan, to regulate the ebb and flow of gold, to supervise rates of interest and exchange and also issue international notes and co-ordinate all problems relating to the war bonds issued by the Allies.

## The Weather

Hot and oppressive. The maximum temperature yesterday was 90.5 and the minimum 72.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 95.4 and 75.



Human Minister of Foreign Affairs is a naive admission that Germany, having rifled the orchard of Eastern Europe, is eager to be left in peace to eat the apples.

The Times remarks that the speech is a bold profession of militarism without the faintest trace of doubt or repentance. The war will certainly last as long as Germany supports such a policy.

How Washington Sees It

Washington, June 26.—Officials regard Baron von Kuhlmann's declaration of war aims merely as another phase of the German's old cycle of military drives and peace offensives. In the attempt to fasten the responsibility for the war on Russia, officials express the opinion that Baron von Kuhlmann was trying to invite peace proposals from the West before the tide, which is already turning, begins to run too strongly against the Germans.

## CONSTRUCTIVE WORK ADMIRAL TSAI'S THEME

Betterment Of Conditions In China Affects Whole World, He Says

Taking for his theme the constructive work in every community, Admiral Tsiang-kan, commissioner to the International Tariff Revision Commission now in session in Shanghai, made an eloquent appeal to members of the Society for Constructive Endeavor at its meeting yesterday at the Oriental Hotel. He asserted that any betterment of one part of society will elevate every other. He said the old Chinese proverb, "Let everyone sweep the snow in front of his own door, but never mind how heavy the frost is on the roof of his neighbor," should no longer hold during this period when the world is united in its progress and interests. "The frost over the other man's house might get too heavy and cause the collapse of your own house."

"If Russia had a properly educated and enlightened populace, the Russian people would not have been driven to such extremes and the war would have gone on much better," said he in part. "In the same way, the Chinese situation affects conditions in Africa and the good things done in the United States would affect the most remote corner of the earth. Indeed the ignorance of the Russian people is affecting the whole outcome of the war."

"In the midst of destruction, we might accomplish something constructive. Something is destroyed in order that something better might be built. One is the accompaniment of the other. There will be a period of great construction after the war."

The speaker concluded by expressing the hope that the world may then be a grand society for constructive endeavor.

Mr. C. C. Nieh, president of the society, presided. The organization decided to hold business meetings hereafter previous to the social meetings, so that the program might not be dragged out too long.

## SHANGHAI CATCHER TO MARRY IN JAPAN

Mr. H. T. Bradley Of Standard Oil Company Will Marry Maine Girl

The engagement of Mr. H. T. Bradley, catcher on the Shanghai baseball team, and Miss Genevieve M. Robinson of Hallowell, Maine, is announced. Miss Robinson will come to Japan, accompanied by Mr. Bradley's mother, on the Empress of Japan and the wedding will take place in Nagasaki about July 11. Mr. Bradley will leave here July 4 for Nagasaki.

Mr. Bradley, who is manager of the Specialty Section of the Standard Oil Company here, is well known in Shanghai. He is a graduate of Trinity College, Connecticut, and was an athletic star while in college.

## THREE SMALL FIRES KEEP BRIGADE BUSY

Peking Road Blaze Damages Four Dwellings; Others Are Easily Put Out

Three fires, two causing slight damage, kept the firemen busy last night. The first, at 8.31 o'clock, damaged four houses on Peking Road, near Chekiang Road. The blaze started in the dwelling at 1004 Peking Road and spread to three adjoining houses before it was brought under control. Shortly after 10 o'clock the Hongkew apparatus responded to an alarm from Hanbury Road. A Japanese rice shop at 190 Hanbury Road was damaged slightly, the total loss being under \$100.

The brigade had just returned from the Hongkew fire when an alarm was sent to Central Station from Kiangse Road and Avenue Edward VII. One room in the big Chinese Hotel, 12 Edward VII was damaged slightly.

### EPIDEMIC NOTES

Six Chinese were up in the Mixed Court yesterday on the charge of stealing 24,329 pills from the Tien Chi Dispensary, Kien Ching Tong alleyway. The character of the prescription was not specified and it was not brought out in the evidence whether or not each of the sextette had done himself with the 4,061-3 pellets which would be his share.

The case was remanded for a week.

## Russians Not Pro-German, Says Former Officer Here

Are Nothing But Pro-Russian, Whence All Their Trials, Is His Assertion

"Are the Russians pro-German? My dear sir, the Russians are not pro-German or pro anything else except very very pro-Russian, and there you have the explanation of all the recent troubles," said a young Russian officer, now in Shanghai, whom a representative of THE CHINA PRESS interviewed yesterday.

The speaker, whose name cannot be used, was an officer in the Third Rifle Regiment of the Tsar. He was brought up in the Court as one of the pages and was intimately connected with all the leading personages who have been recently in the public eye. He was wounded in the very first month of the war, and when the Tsar found things too strenuous for him in Petrograd he was one of the loyal bodyguard who stood around the Tsar, and since then he has suffered imprisonment no less than five times and has finally escaped from Vladivostok to spend some days in peace awaiting the better times that he is assured are bound to come. Here is his story:

"The population of my Russia is composed of about thirty percent of educated people and the rest quite illiterate. It is this rest who have been causing all the trouble. I do not suggest that they have no grievances. Their grievances have been great, and we all sympathize with them. My only regret is that they acted too quickly and therefore unwisely. We all knew that the Royal Family were not the people to bring this war to its logical conclusion, but we all knew, too, that our Tsar was not the fool that so many of the ignorant would have you believe he is. As a matter of fact he was splendidly loyal to the Allies' cause, but he was too greatly under the influence of his strong-minded wife, who was undoubtedly pro-German. Believe me, sir, when I tell you that there was actually a very strong movement on foot to remove the Tsar and put in his place the Grand Duke Michael, or if not him the Tsar's son with the Grand Duke Michael as his regent."

"Unfortunately for the wellbeing of Russia, things moved too quickly for us, and before we could bring about the real salvation of Russia, the Bolsheviks, or in other words the labor party, had taken things into their own inexperienced hands and before we could quite understand what was going on they had sent the Tsar right about face and launched upon the series of mistakes that have given every good Russian so much cause for regret."

"If the right thinking party had had their way, a change would have come, and come quickly, which would have been purely internal, but

it would have resulted in a strong pro-Ally party, ready to do the utmost to bring this terrible war to a proper conclusion. Unfortunately the Prime Minister, Stuermer, was an absolute German at heart, and he with the Minister of the Interior made their baneful influence to tell, with the result that these manifestly evil men wrecked Russia. Their aim had always been a separate peace. The Duma recognized the problem and were ready to deal effectively with it, and it must be remembered that the Duma was composed of our very best men."

"These men, I mean the Prime Minister and the Minister of the Interior, forced a regrettable decision by practically starving Petrograd and keeping that city absolutely without bread for some four days. This brought the workers and the lesser military party into prominence, and before the legitimate government knew what was doing, Rodzianko—really a fine fellow—had formed a government which I am sorry to say was too readily recognized by the Allied governments."

"This was not stable enough, and then it was that Kerensky came into the limelight, and from the seventy percent of the illiterate, with a few of the others who were ready to throw in their lot with any party who would give them power and money, a council of deputies was formed, including labor members and a section of the military party, and it is these folk who you know as the Bolsheviks. Tomorrow they may call themselves something else, but they are the labor party pure and simple, and that part of it who, although claiming socialism as their creed, know nothing about its tenets."

"You must take little notice of our political police, for they are absolutely discredited among us. They are composed of all the riff-raff of our departments. The political police call for no one's respect. They are self seekers absolutely."

"You ask me what I think of the future. It is impossible to say anything with certainty about my Russia. It is quite unlike any other country. By force it can be ruled, if the force is sufficiently great, and at present that force is German, but my people hate the Germans and they love the Allies. I insist upon this. It is the Allies we are heart and soul with and it is the Allies who will ultimately save my country. Wait and see. Our salvation will be brought about by an Allied victory and it will be cemented by a liberal education which is bound to follow, to the downfall of the Germans and the triumph of the Allies."

## U. S. MAKES INQUIRY ON TURK ATROCITIES

Neutrals Asked To Get Facts On Looting Of Hospital And Consulate Seizure

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Washington, June 26.—The Government has again inquired of Sweden regarding the Turks seizing the American Consulate and looting the American hospital at Tabriz.

The State Department has already twice asked Sweden to report on the facts and has also made a similar request to Spain.

American officials emphasize that the State Department does not blame the Swedish and Spanish Foreign Offices for the delay, which is attributed to the action of Constantinople.

## MR. CHAMBERLAIN SPEAKS

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, June 26.—Mr. Austen Chamberlain, speaking at a meeting of the Victoria League at the Guildhall, said that the Imperial War Cabinet was a creature of the war arising out of necessities. To sit on such a body was a liberal political education.

If anything was needed to stir the British people to sterner resolve it would be found in the speech made by Baron von Kuhlmann. A German peace resolution was one thing but a German peace was quite different. "Might made right and where was no might there was no right." We would remain at war until that doctrine had been beaten to the ground.



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## Austrian Communiques Withheld From Spain

Embassy In Madrid Explains It Is Due To Wireless Trouble

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Madrid, June 26.—There is much comment on the fact that no Austrian communiques have been published in Spain for three days. The Austrian Embassy naively explains that this is due to irregularities in its wireless service.

## EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP IS PUT UNDER CONTROL

All Available For Export Taken Over By Special Committee

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, June 26.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Sir Richard Cooper, Lord Robert Cecil stated that the export of cotton from Egypt is now regulated by the Official Licensing Committee in Egypt in accordance with the scale of rations fixed from time to time by the Board of Trade. After August 1 the entire crop available for export will be taken by the Cotton Control Committee as established by the Imperial Government and the Government of Egypt and it will be sold at fixed prices within the limit fixed by the Board of Trade.

## Tracts Sold Here Seditious In U.S.

Foreign Translations Of Pastor Russell Publications Declared Worse Than Originals

"The Finished Mystery," a publication put out by the Pastor Russell sect, has recently been offered for sale in Shanghai by a lady representative of the Pastor Russell Society of Brooklyn. The agent left this week for Korea.

The following reference to the Russell publications appears as a dispatch in a recent issue of the Christian Science Monitor: Chicago, Ill.—Literature of the International Bible Students Association, the Pastor Russell sect, which in the case of "The Finished Mystery" and other publications has been held by government authorities to be seditious, has been translated into foreign languages for circulation in this country. The distribution has been great. The seditious character of the originals has been greatly enlarged upon in the translations, this bureau is credibly informed, so that the foreign-language publications are vastly more dangerous than the originals.

Those having to do with the English publications which have been ordered suppressed are reported to have disavowed the foreign translations and to have expressed their surprise at the way in which unusually seditious utterances had been run in. The extent to which the translations have been circulated in this territory leads to the belief that the originators of the material have been very well supplied with funds. It is reported that one of the organization under government scrutiny who was arrested in Wisconsin put up a cash bond of \$10,000,000 and did it quickly. He was an itinerant preacher. This bureau has also learned that in some cases rubber stamps have been used in supplying extra seditious expressions to Bible student publications coming from New York principally.

## French Seamen Bar Germans After War

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, June 26.—Monsieur M. Rivelli, the Secretary of the French Navy League, states that French seamen will not sail with German seamen after the war.

## Camp for Germans At Nanking Inspected

Mr. William S. D. Dennis, legal adviser to President Feng Kuochang, and Dr. Hawking Yen of the Waichiaopu have completed an inspection of the camp for interned Germans at Nanking on behalf of the Government.

## Dr. C. CAMERON

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## PRINCE ARTHUR GIVES A FAREWELL DINNER

Member Of His Suite Interviewed On War Issues By Tokio Papers

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Tokio, June 26.—H. R. H. Prince Arthur of Connaught gave a farewell dinner this evening to which he invited Prince Fushimi, the other Imperial Princes, the Premier, Count Terauchi, the members of the Cabinet, the court officials and the members of the reception committee.

During the afternoon he visited the Girls' School at the Canadian Mission and also the Y.M.C.A.

The Kanagawa Prefecture has presented His Royal Highness with a complete suit of a Japanese lady's ceremonial dress, while the Yokohama Municipality has presented a roll of silk brocade, typical of the highest textile art of Japan, for Princess Arthur.

Lieut.-General Sir William Pulteney was interviewed by representatives of six leading papers today.

He described the great changes which had occurred in the present war in armaments, weapons and mode of fighting.

Concerning the food question he pointed out the great advantage en-

joyed by the Japanese owing to the simplicity of their diet.

Referring to the collapse of Russia, Sir William Pulteney emphasized the necessity for being prepared against the intrusion of the German menace in the Far East and, in this connection, urged the necessity for vigilance on the part of journalists in Japan to prevent German propaganda poisoning international relations.

He expressed the opinion that the armed preparations made in the past by Japan were an absolute necessity at the present moment for the cause of the Allies.

## G.\$5,435,000 Asked For Heavy Guns in U.S.

Big Cannon To Be Mounted On Motor Trucks Or Railway Cars

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Washington, June 26.—The Appropriation Committee of the House of Representatives has approved the Fortifications Bill carrying an expenditure of \$5,435,000 principally for the production of field artillery and heavy guns for the West front. The latter will be mounted on railway cars or on motor-trucks for rapid transportation.

## Fukien Cities Show Southern Sympathies

But More Important Is Growing Depredations By Bandit Gangs

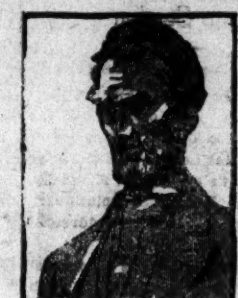
(China Press Correspondence) Hingwa, Fukien, June 21.—The report here now is that Yungchun has declared its independence from the North. For some time cities in the southwestern section of the province including Wuping and Yungting have allied themselves with the South. The plan seems to be that Taiden and Yung-an follow, thus gradually giving the South most of the southern half of the province except a narrow strip on the sea board. The activities of the bandits are constantly increasing. Taking advantage of the difficulties between the North and the South all the lawless elements are flocking to the standards of various well-organized groups. Siensyu country is infested with bandits. The people of the city there have abandoned their homes and taken refuge in country villages. Yungchun is at their mercy. They have demanded a large sum of money from the people there. The greatest distress reigns in those regions.

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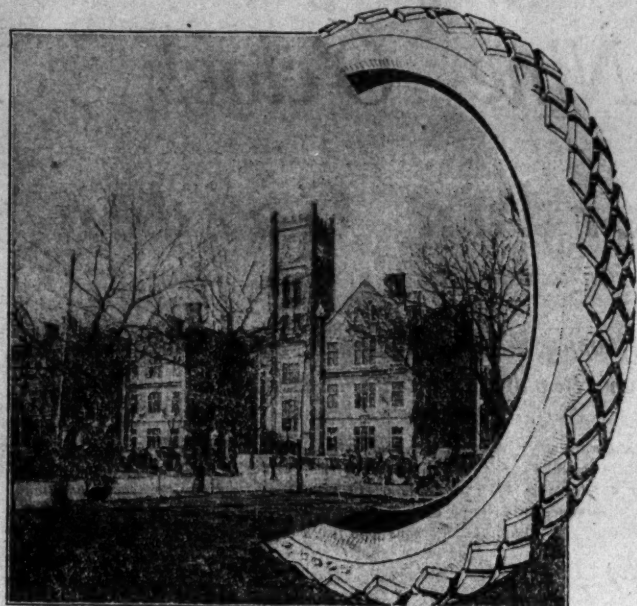
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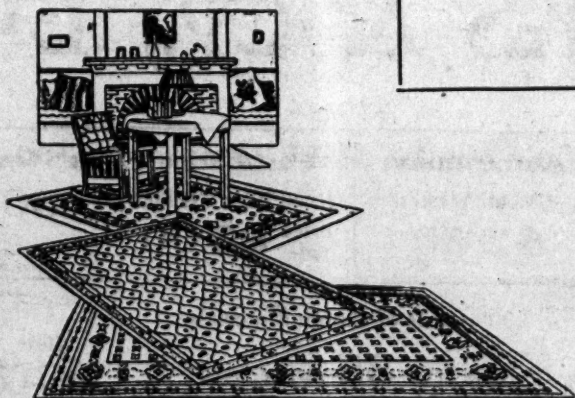
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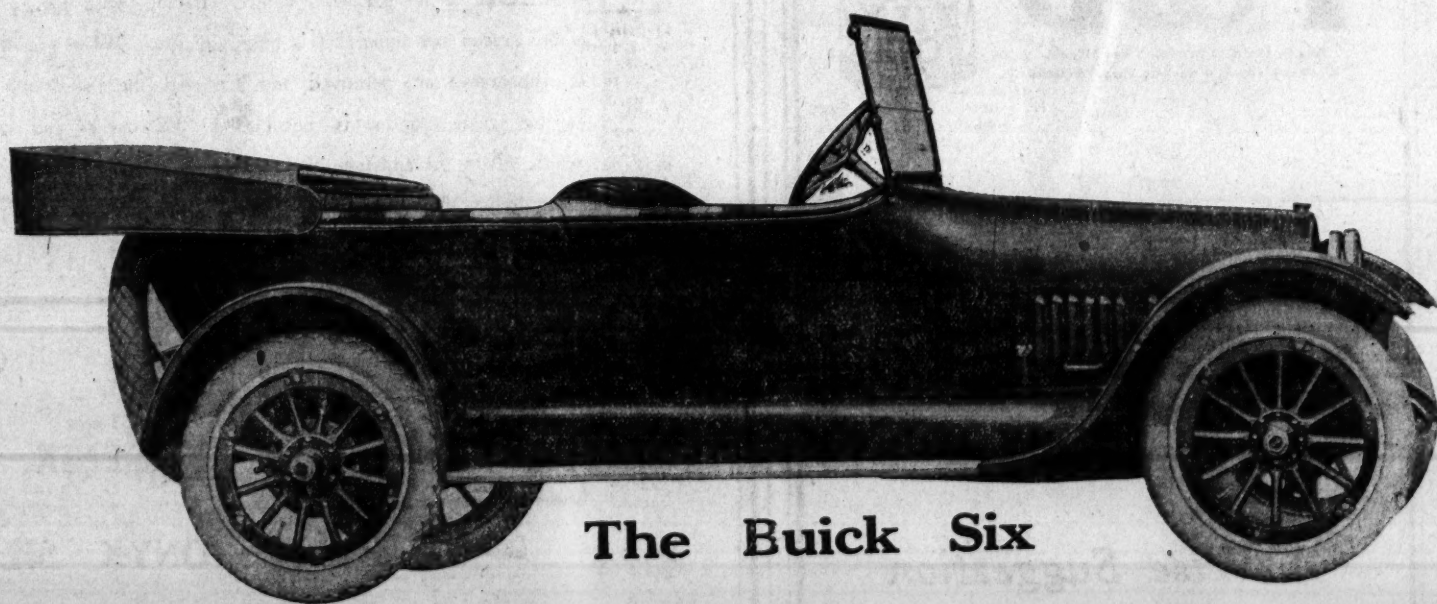


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## Plans In Germany For Baltic Colony

Dr. Dernburg Discusses Compulsory Colonisation Of 'Conquered Provinces' In Tageblatt—Propaganda Already Under Way

Herewith is presented a translation of an article by Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former Imperial German Secretary of State for Colonies, in the Berliner Tageblatt "Upon the Question of Baltic Settlements." Dr. Dernburg, who is one of the most far-seeing German statesmen, has not been considered heretofore as of the Junker class, and as the article is of interest as showing how, even by moderate German statesmen, the question of compulsory migration and of resettlement of conquered provinces is considered as a matter of course after a war. Dr. Dernburg's argument of political kinship between the Baltic provinces and Germany, as a premise for the German colonisation, is particularly interesting because he has been among those Germans who stress the idea of a "kindred spiritual bond" between Germany and German-Americans here. —New York Times.

By Dr. Bernhard Dernburg

In Russia there are about one and three-quarter million peasant settlers of German origin. They are in Volhynia, the Ukraine, Bessarabia, on the Volga, in the Caucasus, and near St. Petersburg. Although these settlements for the most part have existed in Russia for 100 to 150 years, the German race spirit (Deutschtum) has nevertheless maintained itself strong and unadulterated. The great pillars of German Kultur—language, school, and church—and careful treatment on the part of the Russian Government have fostered this development; fertile soil, good climate, and moral principles have made these families exceedingly fruitful. In their origin most of them are Württembergers, Alsatians, and other South German tribes. The home of many of them are opulent.

The Russian social revolution and the Russo-German conflict in the war have uprooted these loyal subjects of Russia; there can be no doubt that a large part of them is prepared to emigrate. The communistic distribution of the soil and its transfer to common possession are in conflict with their view of private property; and other influences of dissolution make it more desirable for the keen-sighted among them to transplant their community to a more congenial atmosphere. Emigrants are at present in Germany to examine the possibilities of finding a new home for this strong German race spirit, either within the German borders—whether the homeland or the colonies—or within the German sphere of influence.

At the same time efforts are being exerted from Courland to draw these Russo-German farmers thither; many promises were indeed made in former years. Courland has today a density of population of twenty or less persons per square kilometer. Many Lettish farms stand deserted; the owners and families have been dragged away, and their return is doubtful. Several million hectares of Russian crown lands are available for cultivation, forest reserves, and settlements. In addition to this, the Courland country estates have decided that the nobility shall place one-third of their holdings at the disposal of settlers, at the pre-war prices; that only 85 percent, shall be paid in cash, the rest being taken on mortgage; and there is also propaganda being carried on in Germany for a Corporation of Settlement capitalised at \$5,000,000 marks, [normally about \$12,000,000,] of which one-half is to be raised in Germany.

The fact that the market of German capital is now already being considered for this work of settlement gives us occasion to busy ourselves in a material way with the question, even raising from the sympathy which should be accorded the effort by co-operation.

In the first place, it has been estimated that upon the above-mentioned farms from the large landed estates, the small estates, and the royal domains, about a half million German Russians could be settled. The treaty with Russia provides that no obstacles may be laid in the way of such settlement. Nevertheless, the problem is a great one, and where the possession of the soil is not taken from settlers by the common law its liquidation, the furnishing of new homesteads, the providing of agricultural equipment, cattle, and seed, etc., will take so much time that this work can be brought to completion only after a series of years, and it is doubtful whether it can be successfully taken up in a larger way in the war or immediately thereafter. It is true also that a certain exchange credit is necessary in this procedure, and that for this reason a settlement corporation with a not inconsiderable capital must intervene. It is a question, in the main, of the creation of new sites, distribution, and surveying, creation of parishes, (inasmuch as the Russian settlers there were accustomed to live together in villages,) the building of roads and railroads, and the like.

In the second place, the Courland nobility thinks that with the cessation of one-third of its partly entailed possessions, which are held in trust, it is doing a good deed and performing a sacrifice, inasmuch as the cessation takes place on the basis of pre-war prices. Although the good-will that lies in this action and which has been asserted to me from many sides should be recognised, I should nevertheless like to show that this offer neither has in it anything of sacrifice nor is it at all adequate. The German Russians wish by preference to go to Courland because they expect to obtain a closer union in customs and political-commercial relations with Germany, while they fight shy of Estonia and Livonia, where in part similar conditions are met with, simply because this closer union does not seem planned and because these lands will remain exposed to stronger Russian influence. These considerations show the enormous increase in value which the Courland possessions will experience

as a result of the new order of affairs. Connection with an export territory for agricultural products, such as the German Empire, safety in the country, the disappearance of thievery, well-ordered administration, higher prices for products of the field, forest, and fisheries, represent a manifold increase in Courland land values. If, then, a third of the large private land holdings is ceded at the pre-war price, this not only does not represent a sacrifice, but there even falls into the lap of the landed nobility a tremendous "unearned" increment.

In the third place: In spite of the cessation of one-third, Courland will even so remain a country in which the landed estate system predominates. This is for several reasons not desirable. It is economically desirable that there should be a diminution of the many over-large holdings now held by single interests. The size of these large holdings is shown by one of which I know, held by a single hand and consisting of 168,000 Prussian acres, that is to say, a possession larger than most German principalities and free cities. As a result of this the agriculture is extraordinarily extensive. There are almost no firm roads in the country, and, with the exception of the traversing stretch of the Windau-Rybenak Railroad, only a wretched little rural narrow-gauge railroad of a few kilometers from Hapsen to Libau. But good farming presupposes roads for traffic, standard gauge railroads, tide-control, communities, and well ordered furnishings, on a larger scale.

In the fourth place: For this, considerable means must be raised. In lieu of other sources of credit, as the above mentioned request proves, only the German Empire comes in for consideration. But we are compelled even in smaller affairs to husband our means extraordinarily. It does not yet lie in our interest as a people to lend our credit in order to reinforce landed estates and to strengthen them and bring about an enrichment of landholders, for whom the German people, for sentimental reasons, has in truth already done a great deal and is willing and obliged to do more in the future as well.

In the fifth place: The unearned increment in value has under German law frequently in the past been counter-balanced by cessation of land in favor of the State or the public possession. The colonial law—and here similar conditions obtain—declares that the individual owners must cede as much of their land holdings as is represented by the increased value due to the establishment of public institutions, railroads, etc. This healthy principle should be accepted by the law-making cor-

porations of Courland also. From this the fact results that more land is won and gradually a greater part of the German Russians is comprised in the magic circle of the German Empire. Already active agents of the Canadian Railway are working in the Ukraine to further emigration to Canada by promises of free transportation and free land.

From all this it follows that before cessation of land in return for compensation there must first of all be established from land a fund for cultural purposes, the returns of which are to be available for the exploitation of the land through railroads, roads, and public institutions. Upon the strength of such a land fund it would be easier, too, to bring about the necessary furnishings of money, inasmuch as then it would require a shorter exchange credit.

The ceding of approximately one-fourth of the larger land holdings above a certain size, and smaller amounts in the case of smaller holdings, would appear acceptable. This cessation would take place free of cost to the public possession. Condemnation proceedings, where such are necessary, could be brought about through the Legislature. Thereafter there would remain the binding of the ceded ground on the basis of one-third of the pre-war price, in which it would always be desirable in the interest of the weaker settlers to have a smaller cash payment and larger mortgage payment of the balance.

Through this measure the work of settlement would be hastened, a healthier relationship would be created between large and small landholders, and the land be made more suitable for credit for cultural purposes; and we may safely assume that the large Courland landed properties after such a cessation would scarcely be less strong in capital but decidedly richer after the work of settlement has been completed than before. It remains for earnest deliberation whether it is indeed further desirable to limit the sale of large landed holdings at all, in order gradually to carry out agrarian reform in Courland also in corresponding measure with its growing population.

As far as Germany is concerned, it should certainly make its help dependent upon the fact that no conditions should be tolerated to remain or be fostered in the lands under its protection that we find intolerable in our own home land and are continually striving to do away with. And here the first step is of great importance, inasmuch as presumably it will serve as a program for the rest of the Baltic territory and parts of Lithuania in as far as they are suitable for alien settlement and decide upon it.

In any event, this is certainly a matter in which the German civil authorities have a right to speak a word of direction; we are extraordinarily careful in the form of new capital outlays, particularly abroad, and have very sharp requirements, for example, concerning the increase of capitalisation of our stock companies. But the considerations underlying the present

situation hold good to the full extent also for the proposal and partly undertaken raising of 25,000,000 marks of capital of the Courland Settlement Corporation, and indeed in increased measure, inasmuch as it is a matter not only of political economy but also of the general German policy.

## HIT U-BOAT CAPTAIN WHO SANK HIS SHIP

Nova Scotian Skipper Tells Of Strange Experience On A Submarine

An Atlantic Port, May 7.—To have felled a German U-boat commander on the deck of a submarine and then to have made his escape is the experience of Captain D. J. McDonald, the tall, ruddy Nova Scotian skipper of the three-masted schooner John G. Walter, now at the bottom of the Atlantic. His quickness in diving overboard and the timely appearance of an allied destroyer saved him. The Captain told of his experience today when he arrived on an American steamship.

The schooner, he said, was on her way from a Canadian port to England when she fell in with a submarine. The U-boat commander after ordering the crew to take to their boats, sank her with bombs. He took the captain off, however, and ordered him on board the U-boat. While some of the German crew were bringing over some of the stores taken from the Walter the two captains stood on the deck and watched the proceedings.

"I guess you will have to make a visit to Germany," the German naval officer said. Captain McDonald did not reply immediately. He waited a few seconds, and then his fist shot out and caught the German on the point of the jaw. As the U-boat commander fell stunned the Nova Scotian turned and went head first over the side.

"I swam under water as long as I could, and when I came up I was fortunate enough in emerging in such a position that one of the small boats was between me and the submarine."

The under-sea boat moved about the small boats intent on locating the skipper. He said that there was wreckage floating about, and that he was fortunate when he dived again, in getting behind some of it so that he was hidden from the submarine. The search was still on when a destroyer hove into view and the Germans hastily submerged.

## Michigan Sergeant Kills 4, Wounds 2 In Trench Fight

By Edwin L. James  
With the American Army in France, May 31.—Sergeant Cunningham of Grand Rapids, Mich., was at a post of observation in a trench of the American lines when a hand grenade fell upon his parapet. He picked it up and threw it back into No Man's Land, and by the light of the explosion saw boches coming his way. The next minute six Huns tumbled into the trench a few feet from him. Cunningham shot the first through the head, killing him. He killed the second, third, and fourth. Then he wounded the fifth, and had a bayonet through the last one when No. 5 shot him through. Today a French General visited the hospital and pinned the Croix de Guerre on the breast of the wounded American. Cunningham will live.

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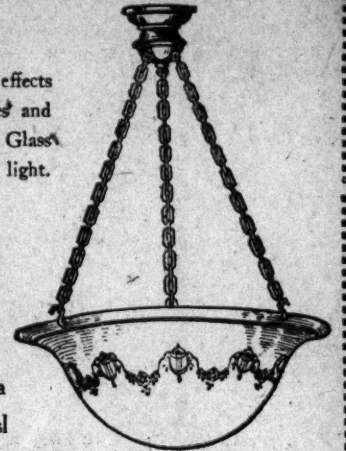
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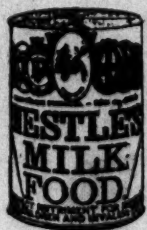
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## How U.S. Troops Start, And How They Arrive In London

Many Get Their First Glimpse Of Ocean As They March Aboard Ship That is Taking Them To The Trenches

By W. Beach Thomas

Somewhere in U. S. A.—"Somewhere in America" a young naval officer put me on board a U-boat "chaser."

We swung round the inland lake, dipped under an arched bridge, and dashed across the water at a startling speed. A dreary two hours' travel was contracted within a quarter of an hour. Seaplanes buzzed about us, came on the water, some overhead—big seaplanes 50 ft. across the wing, capable of carrying a dozen men, little fighting seaplanes. Italian seaplanes, training seaplanes. The noise of the Liberty motors—the most discussed engine in the world—carried over the waters. The surroundings were inspiring and the naval officer said: "If we have to fight Germany by sea for any number of years we will do it."

That, without bluff or bombast, is the general feeling of the Navy. It is super-British. It was at the outset of the war little and good. It will soon be big and good, if not in capital ships, in all the small aggressive craft, already swarming, and in men.

But all this is by the way. The chase was carrying me to the scene of a military, not a naval spectacle. This entrancing harbor is the tryout of the Army and Navy.

For the first time in America's history her Navy has to learn the work of transporting her Army. Its officers talk with envy of the long experience of Great Britain and of British skill in this difficult branch of warfare. The moment had just come when transportation must be accelerated—no doubled or trebled or even quadrupled—more than that.

On landing we passed through a prairie town of huts separated by concrete platforms all loaded inside and out with quartermaster stores. Many acres were entirely given up to lorries, more thousands of them than ever I saw even in France. They were succeeded by acres covered only with horse and mule stabling; and at last we bumped over impossible roads—why are roads in America so far behind all other conveniences of life?—to the last scene of all, where the ships take on board both men and material.

Women's Farewell  
No one is supposed to know just where or when troops are being embarked, but it always happens, as it must happen, that no troops go on board, whether they leave a desert or a populous shore, without the arrival at the appropriate moment, of a host of friends instant to say and wave farewell.

Mothers and sisters and other people's sisters defy officials and insist on doing what is discouraged but not forbidden. Their housing is in itself a problem. This seaside place had doubled its population and not nearly doubled its houses. How to make room for the workmen, busy with building the new store-houses and making roads, was itself a problem that strained the organization to the utmost. The scene may be imagined when several thousand soldiers coming to the rest-camp to await embarkation were followed by mothers, sisters, and sweethearts in scores.

The medley was emotional as well as material, especially at the final leaving-taking, which suggested a picture from Dante. The women were ordered to stand just so many scores of feet away from the sea edge, where they would be quite out of hearing if the water were not deep enough for the ship to come almost flush with the shore. The line of leave-takers, daintily dressed, as are all American women, standing there in the mud and water, and among a medley of rough sights and sounds, look like creatures of another world—Peris outside Paradise—vainly praying to be ferried with the rest to the Happy Islands. Tears there are, but not many or tumultuous. The idea is to wish God-speed and a happy voyage; and the women struggle well to keep a cheerful face.

Never Had Seen Sea Before  
The men (at least, as I have seen them in camp, in trains, or in the ships) are frankly, obviously, ex-

clusively excited. They are in the stream of giant events. They are making history; and everything they see, hear, or do stirs them to individual ecstasy. A good number have never before seen the sea or boarded a boat. A lifebelt is a new toy, a port-hole a new eye on the world, the whole ship a "moby," a new kingdom. They are off on a tour to Europe, like the women-folk of the millionaires. The immediate prospect has a thrill in every yard of it. Where will they join the convoy? How big will it be? What troops will sail with them? Is that cruiser in the offing or that destroyer part of their defenses? Where does the danger zone begin? And that will France be like?

Thoughts are almost too busy to get as far as the final scene of battle, of death or glory. Military drills are rather more frequent on board than on land, and music fills up the chinks. Indeed, there is room for little else but sheer male, personal excitement. So, as the hawyers grate and the ship stirs and heaves and threes forward, shouts and songs drown all display of deeper emotion. Excitement keeps the shipload alive, as the land fades, and will till more land appears.

On shore it is different. The women, grown limp and listless, wander back to the station—the "depot"—with only one thought to divert them: Will they be able to arrange "transportation," to get a "reservation" in the train? Some will be journeying 2,000 miles. They will receive no tidings for six weeks. Life is whittled down to just waiting, waiting, waiting. Woman's life was never emptier nor man's fuller since Columbus went west.

### London's Welcome

London, May 13.—London had a grand object-lesson on Saturday of the part which the United States is playing in the war and of the enormously greater part which it will play before long. A regiment of three battalions marched through London, amid crowds alive with enthusiasm and delight, and the King took his salute in front of Buckingham Palace. It was an inspiring demonstration of how the New World and the Old have joined hands in the common cause of freedom. The "new" was of the very newest, for the American regiment consisted of men who were in civil employment a few months ago.

They won the hearts of London, these stocky, hard-faced men from the West, who have joined the Army not as a profession but as a duty. It would be absurd to say that their movements had the polish of the Guards, but a veteran English officer well said, as he gazed on the solid, stalwart ranks: "They have the cut of an infernally adequate lot of fighters. I would rather lead them than tackle them." They wore the uniform with which we have become familiar—khaki, with broad-brimmed hat and light-colored leggings. Nearly every man was clean-shaven, for young America, even more than young England, has lost the mustache habit. Bronzed, fit, and alert, the troops carried their equipment with a vigorous stride. A few, darker of complexion than the rest, were Red Indians. They did not form a detachment of their own. America has not adopted the territorial plan in creating her New Army.

The trip to London was a long and stirring march of triumph, from the arrival at Waterloo in the early morning to the departure in the afternoon. London smiled on them, and the maidens and children of London indulged in smiles of particular pleasure. In fact the march was enfolded in one vast smile of welcome, to which the troops made a constant response. There were nearly 3,000 of them.

### Premier At War Office

It is impossible to say where the enthusiasm was warmest—on Westminster Bridge during the march to Wellington Barracks, through omnibuses and tramway-cars packed with people on their way to the City; inside the barracks, with jolly-faced girls lining the rails outside; on

Birdcage-walk, as the real march began, the air throbbing with bugle calls and the music of the bands, and the spring sunshine on the blossoming chestnuts; or in the busy world of the West End, which opened out as the troops marched through Horse Guards Arch. Officers, many of them crippled in the war, thronged the steps of the War Office, on the balcony of which Mr. Lloyd George appeared, being greeted with tremendous cheering; club windows were full of middle-aged and elderly men, wounded soldiers and nurses made the hospitals warm with greetings to the new fighting men. Outside the American Embassy Mr. Page and Admiral Sims stood side by side, the admiral taking the salute. They were led by the pipers of the Scots Guards, and there were also in the line the band of the Scots Guards, the drums of the Irish Guards, and the band of the Grenadier Guards. The latter made a great hit with "The long, long trail."

Outside Buckingham Palace came the climax of the march. Here democratic America came into intimate touch with the King and his family and officers of other Allied Powers who were drawn into the friendly group. "Just like a family party at home," remarked an American officer as the King strolled up, received with an affectionate kiss on both cheeks by his mother, Queen Alexandra, and with excited questions from little Prince Alastair of Connaught, who was for ever darting away from his nurse to talk to people he knew. The Queen wore a light grey costume. The Duke of Connaught and Prince Arthur of Connaught were in khaki. Princess Christian was present. Sir Dighton Probyn, one of the oldest of our V.C.s, grey-bearded and alert, carried his advancing years with an air, and bestowed a keen glance on the new soldiers from over the sea.

### The King And Their Colonel

The National Anthem was played. In a few moments a rattle of cheers and a blast of music heralded the approach of the regiment, a small group of mounted officers riding ahead. Each detachment came smartly to "eyes left" as the saluting base was reached, and the King raised his hand ceremoniously to his cap. Colonel Whitman, the commanding officer of the regiment, was called out of the ranks to stand by his side, and the King engaged in a long and animated conversation with him. The colonel was a striking and soldierly figure—very tall and erect, with a frank gaze and a ready, homely smile. He was presented to both the Queen and Queen Alexandra, and they chatted with him for some time after the inspection.

Led by the King, every officer present saluted as the Stars and Stripes and the colors of the regiment were carried past, and again as a more modest flag was borne before two or three veterans of the Civil War. Ringing cheers were raised by people on the steps of the Queen Victoria Memorial as the troops passed, and then more cheers as the King advanced to inspect the guard of honor of tall Grenadiers. The troops marched to Wellington Barracks for lunch. The farewell from the people of London was convincing in its fervor and sincerity. "Old Glory" was honored with gladness and pride.

Probably the most treasured souvenir of a memorable day will be the reproduction of an autograph letter from the King to the soldiers of the United States, a copy of which was given to each man. "I wish," said the King in this letter, "I could shake the hand of each one of you and bid you God-speed on your mission." That wish was shared by all the hundreds of thousands of Londoners who saw this section of the New Army of the States march by with so calm and resolute an earnest of what they mean to do.

### BRITISH CASUALTIES 38,691

#### Heaviest For Any Single Week—6,555 Officers And Men Killed

London, May 7.—British casualties reported during the week ending today reached a total of 38,691. Of this number, 6,555 officers and men were killed or died of wounds, and 32,136 were wounded or reported missing. The casualties were divided as follows:

Killed or died of wounds: Officers, 499; men, 6,056.  
Wounded or missing: Officers, 1,859; men, 30,277.

## MRS. VINCENT ASTOR HIRED GIRL DE LUXE

Millionaire's Wife, A Waitress To Soldiers, Occasionally Acts As Dishwasher

New York, May 3.—How Mrs. Vincent Astor acts as a waitress and dishwasher at a canteen in Bordeaux was told yesterday by Mrs. E. S. Brittin of Cleveland, who arrived at an Atlantic port on a French liner. Mrs. Astor and Mrs. Ethel Rumsey, daughter of Oliver Harriman, conduct the canteen. Mrs. Brittin said, "and are loved by all the soldiers and sailors who have been at that port. They serve 1,600 men at a single meal, and they hand out the food themselves. Sometimes they wash the dishes."

Mrs. William G. Sharpe, wife of the American Ambassador to France, and their two children, Effie and Baxter, were on the liner.

"Don't think I am running away from France," Mrs. Sharpe said with a laugh. "I am simply giving the children a long promised vacation." She took them to the home of Dr. Charles Hanaker, in this city, for a short stay. Later she will visit her home in Elyria, O.

### Destroyers Bomb Hospital

Miss Katherine Adams, daughter of A. F. Adams of the Wolfsohn Bureau, who did Red Cross work at Lapanne, Belgium, for three years said the hospital there had to be abandoned. On March 21 German destroyers attacked the place, which long ago was ruined by shells. Five nurses were killed by the destroyers' fire. The German land batteries bombarded the place a week later and more were killed and wounded.

William B. Lewis, a Y. M. C. A. worker, said the Germans had hit a maternity hospital and a school with the long range gun bombarding Paris. William Wellman of Cambridge, Mass., who was a member of the Lafayette Escadrille, came home on leave after having been wounded when flying on the Lorraine sector. He and Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., now a prisoner in Germany, were flying partners.

### How Hitchcock Was Winded

Wellman has the Croix de Guerre with palms. He and Hitchcock on Jan. 19, brought down a German from a height of 5,000 feet. The next day they chased an enemy machine back to the aviation base at Amy, The

## WHEN STRENGTH FAILS.

### Proper Steps to Take.

The many thousands of people who have no great reserve of strength, who have thin blood and weak nerves, urgently need a tonic. People with strong constitutions escape many minor ills that make life miserable for others. Don't you envy the friend who does not know what a headache is, whose digestion is perfect, and who sleeps undisturbed?

How far do you differ from this description, and have you ever made an earnest effort to strengthen your constitution, to build up your system, to ward off disease and discomfort?

Everyone cannot have perfect health, but unless you have an organic disease it is generally possible to improve your physical condition by attention to the rules of health, the first of which is to keep the blood built up, rich and red.

When the blood lacks red corpuscles the body is under-nourished, you lose in weight, and as the nerves are starved you suffer from some form of nervousness. It is a scientific fact that Dr. Williams' pink pills cause the red corpuscles to increase in number, and this improvement in the blood, after taking Dr. Williams' pink pills, is demonstrated by a healthy glow on the cheeks, red lips, and the feeling of renewed strength throughout the system.

Dr. Williams' pink pills are a true tonic for both sexes; start a course today; they are obtainable from chemists everywhere, also post free, one bottle for \$1.50 (6 for \$8.00) from the China Office of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

German pilot and his machine gunner legged it for a hanger as soon as their machine alighted, but Wellman and Hitchcock shot the pilot before he could reach cover. They bombarded the hanger and flew away above a rain of anti-aircraft fire.

Hitchcock went out alone on March 6. Wellman said, and chased a German plane back, but another came upon him and the two crippled his machine so he fell inside the German lines. Three days after Hitchcock was brought down Wellman went up to even up for his chum and brought down two Germans in half an hour. Wellman's machine was winged by a German gun on March 23, and he landed in a forest. His plane was smashed and his back was injured. His left eye also was out. But he was behind the French lines. He is going back as soon as he rests.

## GERMAN POISON GASES FELT ALONG THE RHINE

Geneva, May 7.—The municipal authorities at Mulhausen, Alsace, have ordered all inhabitants to obtain gas masks before May 10, as protection "against aerial gas attacks," the *Lausanne Gazette* says.

The truth of the matter is, the newspaper adds, that, owing to contrary winds, large quantities of poison gas employed by the Germans are now drifting gradually toward towns along the Rhine, which already are feeling the effects of the gas.

## Some One Recently Said

"The Y. M. C. A. is doing more to win the war than most people imagine."

The same spirit shown by the Y. M. C. A. in France guides the movement in China.

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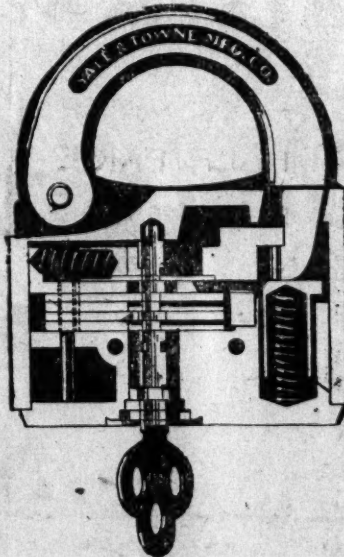
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10 only Cabinetta Beds, Used as a bed or folded to form a stool. Price \$14.50 each	NOW \$7.25
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1 only Compressed Fibre Trunk slightly damaged 36 inches. Price \$55.00 each	" \$27.50
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75 Pairs China vases, a pretty rosebud design. Price \$1.50 pair	NOW 50 cts. pair
35 only Nickel Oil Lamps with globe and chimney. Price \$3.00 each	" \$1.50 each
28 only Electro Plated Jam Dishes, Usual Price \$6.50 each	" \$3.25 "
6 only Brass Cake Stands 29 inch high. Price \$9.50 each	" \$4.75 "
4 only Fire Screens, in a copper finish. Price \$5.00 each	" \$2.50 "
180 White China Vegetable Dishes, Big value. Price \$1.80 each	" 90 cts. each

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### HALF PRICE BARGAINS IN THE MEN'S WEAR SECTION

36 only Smart Fancy Waistcoats various sizes.	HALF PRICE
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66 only Pegamoid Waterproof Coats. Usually \$16.50	NOW \$5.00 each
14 only Black Waterproof Coats. Usually \$30.00	" 8.75 "
21 only Black Waterproof Coats. Usually \$19.50	" 5.00 "
39 Pairs Tan Leather Braces. Special Value. Usually \$3.00	" 1.00 "
28 only White Canvas Belts, Brown Leather fittings. \$2.00	" 1.00 "

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180 yards White Organdi Muslin, good quality. Usually 60 cts. yard	" 30 cts. "
1 Piece Green Wool Voile, worth seeing. Usually 75 cts. yard	" 40 cts. "
3 Pieces Grey, Brown and Green Cotton Tweeds. Usually \$1.00 yard	" 50 cts. "
2 Pieces Green and Lavender Cotton Moire. Usually 60 cts. yard	" 30 cts. "

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### HALF PRICE BARGAINS FOR LADIES IN THE HOSIERY AND LACE SECTION

26 Pairs Black all Lace Lisle Hose. 9 ins. only \$1.75 pair	NOW 90 cts. pair
40 Pair Black Embrd. Lisle Hose. 9, 9½ ins. only \$1.65 pair	NOW 85 cts. pair
50 Pairs Black Lisle Hose. with clox. 8½, 9, 9½ ins. \$1.50	NOW 75 cts. pair
180 Colored Stripe Lisle Hose. sizes 9, 9½, 10 ins. \$1.25	NOW 65 cts. pair
600 Pairs Black Lisle Hose 9½ 10 only \$1.00 pair	NOW 50 cts. pair

300 MUSLIN COLLARS	HALF PRICE
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40 SILK BELTS	HALF PRICE
300 PIECES VAL INSERTION	HALF PRICE
25 BOXES FANCY HANDKERCHIEFS	HALF PRICE
80 SILK & WOOL VESTS	HALF PRICE
73 BEAD CHAINS	HALF PRICE

28 only Embroidered Belts. Usually 25 cents.	NOW 15 cents
28 Pieces Colored Chiffons. Usually \$1.00 yard.	NOW 50 cts. yard
100 Foster Hose Supporters Shop soiled. \$1.00	NOW 10 cts. each
50 Pairs Colored Lisle Hose 9, 9½, 10 inches \$1.25	NOW 65 cts. pair
300 Pairs Black Lisle Hose all sizes. Usually \$1.00	NOW 50 cts. pair
30 Pairs Black Lisle Hose Embroidered, 9½ inches only	NOW 75 cts. pair

### HALF PRICE BARGAINS IN THE MILLINERY SECTION

5 only Ladies' Camisoles with all over Embroidered fronts. \$1.00	NOW 50 cents
12 Camisoles in fine Nainsook. Usually \$1.50 each	NOW 75 cents
50 Chemises in fine strong Nainsook, trimmed Lace.	NOW 75 cents
50 Envelope Chemises in various designs.	NOW \$1.50 each

50 Ladies' Blouses with Swiss Embroidered Peter Pan Collars. Worth seeing	NOW 50 cents
24 Colored Crepe Blouses with Fancy Collars.	NOW \$1.00 each
36 only White Muslin Dressing Gowns. Spotted Muslin.	NOW \$1.25 each
18 only Ladies' Nainsook Combinations. Usually \$4.50	NOW \$2.25 each

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# THE CHINA PRESS

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

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## Today's Church Services

**Holy Trinity Cathedral.**—June 30.—Fifth Sunday after Trinity. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 10 a.m. Naval Service. 11 a.m. Matins. Sullivan in D. Anthem "I will mention" (Sullivan). Hymns 218, 166, 215, 6 p.m. Evensong. Anthem "But Thou didst not leave" (Handel). Hymns 299, 376, 20. Preacher: The Dean.

**St. Andrew's Church Broadway.**—June 30.—Fifth Sunday after Trinity. 10.30 a.m. Matins. Preacher: The Rev. C. J. F. Symons.

**Union Church.**—Sunday, June 30.—11 a.m. Preacher: Rev. C. E. Darwents. M.A.; Subject: Man's Inner Life. Chant, 62; Anthem, "Let Thy merciful ear" (Westbrook); Hymns, 631, 369, 6 p.m. Preacher, Rev. C. E. Darwents. M.A.; Subject: "The day's evil sufficient"; Chant, 109; Hymns, 543, 342, 183, 38.

**Shanghai Free Christian Church.**—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads). The services in the above will be conducted by Rev. C. E. Darwents. M.A.; Subject: Man's Inner Life. Chant, 62; Anthem, "Let Thy merciful ear" (Westbrook); Hymns, 631, 369, 6 p.m. Preacher, Rev. C. E. Darwents. M.A.; Subject: "The day's evil sufficient"; Chant, 109; Hymns, 543, 342, 183, 38.

**St. Joseph's Church.**—Sunday, June 30.—Matins at 6, 7, 8 and 10 a.m.

## A Year Of Selective Service

By Frederic J. Haskin

AN organization which a year ago existed only in the minds of half a dozen men and now reaches out from Washington to every part of the United States, and its possession, a national employment agency a year old, which has now placed in service 100,000 men with prospects of picking three million more in another year—such is the division of the War Department known as the department of the Provost Marshal General, which handles all the work connected with the draft until the men summoned are actually in camp.

It was on May 18, 1917, that President Wilson signed the Selective Service Act. Six weeks after the declaration of war America had taken the step to which England was more than a year in coming, and which the North did not adopt until the Civil War had been in progress for two years. All over the country there were gloomy prophecies that conscription in America would be a failure and that on registration day only a small percentage of the nation's young manhood would enroll for service.

But the results have amply justified the foresight of those who realized that in a conflict such as the present the whole power of the nation must be mobilized without stint or hesitation. The manhood of America responded promptly to the call, and old army officers say the drafted man is making as fine a soldier as has ever fought America's battles. Drafted men are already in the trenches, have borne their share of recent heavy fighting and have taken German prisoners. Before King George in London on May 11, five trainloads of them marched in review on their way to France. Lloyd George, prime minister of England, has said that the outcome of the war depends largely on the work of the selectives of America; theirs is the opportunity to turn a crisis in world history.

Here in Washington, at the office of Provost Marshal General Enoch M. Crowder all the work connected with the draft is centralized. Not even in existence a year ago, today this office is probably the most perfectly organized branch of the War Department. General Crowder and his staff have never received wide publicity for their gigantic work; neither have pages of the newspapers ever been filled with accusations and charges that their department had broken down. They have not been harangued by investigating committees; they have not been called before Congress to spend valuable time in explaining the expenditures of vast sums of money. The total appropriations for the Provost Marshal General's office up to July first this year have been only nineteen million dollars, and of this sum, General Crowder informed Congress the other day, seven million dollars is still unspent because 3,000 local boards have done their work at their own expense.

This does not mean that no mistakes have been made, and that in a year of operation the policy governing the draft has never undergone a change. But it does mean what is really higher praise, that when the Provost Marshal General has realized that to meet a changing situation new methods must be adopted, necessary adjustments have been made without delay or hesitation.

Much unfair criticism has been leveled at the army officers who are forced to stay in Washington in charge of administrative work, and the bright saying of "Uncle Joe" Cannon, who remarked that he supposed these officers wear spurs to keep their feet from sliding off their desks tops, has gone the round of the country. But if you could walk through the draft headquarters in the old Land Office building in Washington and talk to the officers in charge, you would discover that the life of at least a few of these "twivel chair officers" is by no means a bed of roses. There is no room for spurred boots on the top of a desk piled with plans for special calls or

## What A Britisher Sees in Our Draft Camps

Differences Between American And English Methods Of Military Training Analysed After A Visit To One Of The National Army Cantonments

By H. Charles Woods, F. R. G. S., (formerly of the Grenadier Guards.)

THE outstanding difference between the military camps I have visited in England, such as Aldershot or Salisbury, and Camp Devens, in Massachusetts, is that while we at home have now constructed many camps upon what was militarily virgin soil at the beginning of the war, most of our earlier cantonments, although themselves entirely new, more or less constituted enlargements of and depended upon already existing military centers, such as the above mentioned. In some ways this made the task accomplished by British greater. It meant the adaptation of existing facilities to meet the new circumstances. In other ways, however, it rendered the work of America more stupendous—so stupendous, indeed, that it seems almost incomprehensible to the man who drives for miles among huts and buildings constructed upon ground which was largely forest a year ago.

Undoubtedly the first and last impression left upon my mind after seeing Devens was that made by the magnitude of the design, by the actual dimensions, and by the plan of the camp. It is only as one motors from place to place over entirely new macadam roads that one gradually grows to realize that the area of the ground acquired by the military authorities is practically the same in size as Manhattan Island. Indeed, the dimensions of the design, which would seem inevitable that much time would be lost in getting from place to place and in delivering materials to the localities for which they are required, are so laid out as to make superfluous transit unnecessary.

Take only a few instances to illustrate what I mean. One notices that the Quartermaster's store, the ammunition train, the supply train, the artillery and the engineers are all placed in the more or less immediate vicinity of the railroad yard. Thus these sections of the camp which require the greatest amount of transportation are the nearest to the point of arrival from the outside. The depot brigade is more or less away by itself, and the infantry are grouped within easy reach of Divisional Headquarters. The base hospital, on the other hand, is situated at the end of the camp, its corridors measuring two or three miles in length—that is to say, about the distance from Washington Square to the Statue of Liberty. The hospital is placed in the center of the camp, and occupies one of the highest positions in the whole cantonment. To come to another instance, one finds that such things as the post exchanges are in the immediate vicinity of the quarters of the men who frequent them; the theater and wireless operators, not only is the modern army a highly specialized organization, where the majority of men must be skilled in other things than the handling of bomb or bayonet, but great care must be taken not to dislocate the industries and farms which feed and supply the army and provide the second line of defense. Every effort is being made to fit the right man in the right place and to take none for military service who would be more valuable in his work at home.

The industrial, agricultural and military classification of registrants, which is being worked out under the direction of General Crowder for this purpose has been the source of a very annoying misconception in the public mind. Hearing that the government is classifying registrants, thousands of people whose relatives and friends have left home and disappeared, are writing to the Provost Marshal General describing the lost one in the belief and expectation that Uncle Sam has him listed and will immediately forward his latest address. Every day hundreds of these letters are received in Washington. While the government has check on every registrant and will call him when his services are needed, draft headquarters were never intended as a detective agency for missing relatives.

A busy and interesting branch of the draft office is the Appeals Division. The whole selective service system is so organized that much authority is given the local boards, under the jurisdiction of the main office. However, appeals to the President for deferred classification on grounds of engagement in necessary industry or agriculture are made through the office of the Provost Marshal General. Already about 30,000 of these appeals have been received and over half this number affirmed. Each case requires careful individual study and attention.

Comparison of the working out of the draft in the present and in the Civil War forms an interesting contrast between methods of now and then. After two years of unsuccessful war with the Confederacy the North decided to follow the example set by the slave states and in March, 1863, the Conscription Act was passed by Congress. Two months were then consumed in building up a military machine to administer the law and enroll the local boards. It required four more months to complete the registration, during which time there were serious riots due to the unfairness of the law which permitted a rich man to buy his way out of service by furnishing a substitute.

Eighteen days after the passage of the Selective Service Act of 1917 four thousand local boards had been appointed. Between sunrise and sunset of the eighteenth day, June 5, 1917, practically every male in the United States within the prescribed ages had registered for military service, the number totalling 9,586,608, equal to the entire population of the Confederacy in 1861.

Napoleon, thirsting for world conquest, must bear responsibility for the system which in less every man of military age liable to military service. In 1793 the first conscription law was passed by France. Prussia took up the idea in 1808, introducing universal military training largely for the purpose of resisting French aggression. The system has never lapsed in Prussia, and its development is generally regarded as a chief cause of the present struggle.

anywhere in Europe, in that it recognizes the purchasing power of what is really a financial ration instead of allowing a fixed amount of each kind of commodity per man per day. This has several advantages. It avoids waste, and it enables the company officers and the men in charge of messes to use their initiative in changing the diet and to a certain extent in meeting the wishes of the men themselves.

It is difficult for the mere camp visitor to form an impression as to the merits and efficiency of the training in progress. With rising at 5.45 a.m. and "taps" not before 10 p.m., the program of the day's work is certainly a full one, so full, indeed, that it constitutes ample proof that no stone is being left unturned to prepare the men of all ranks for war in the shortest possible amount of time. Each branch of the service is, of course, trained in its particular duties. In addition, instead of the soldier's receiving instruction only in the methods of trench warfare, he is also taught the art of maneuver and of military operations in the open. In view of the dash and initiative for which the Americans are famous and of the general war situation, the adoption of this policy is important.

With regard to the more advanced and specialized training, the stranger cannot fail to be interested in the number of instructional schools which form part of the Divisional Organization. These schools, which are attended by specially selected men, are designed to acquire the knowledge necessary to fit them to become teachers, are carried on under the supervision of either foreign or American instructors. To mention only a few, most of which are attended by officers and men, there are the Officers', the Bayonet Fighting, the Intelligence, the Snipers', the Machine Gun, the Shoemakers', and the Bakers' Schools. In the cases of all those which I was privileged to see, the training and instruction was practical and efficient, and the men were provided with the knowledge which are highly technical.

The provision of trenches, obstacles, and an imitation "No Man's Land," with its shellholes and its correct preparation, seems to make the Bayonet Fighting School a very realistic establishment. The measures taken by Lieutenant Sandell—a Canadian officer in command of the school—are such as would make the heart of the bravest German beat fast were they to be shown to him. A special range is provided for the practice of marksmanship, and the future sniper are such as would make the heart of the bravest German beat fast were they to be shown to him. A special range is provided for the practice of marksmanship, and the future sniper are such as would make the heart of the bravest German beat fast were they to be shown to him.

If it be true to say that the air of camp gives the visitor a hearty appetite, it is equally honest to remark that the food is excellent. It is not that the food is better than what he finds at home, but that it is so well prepared, so well cooked, and so well served, that it is a pleasure to eat it. The food is not only good, but it is also plentiful. The men are not only well fed, but they are also well clothed. The clothing is not only good, but it is also plentiful. The men are not only well clothed, but they are also well sheltered. The shelter is not only good, but it is also plentiful. The men are not only well sheltered, but they are also well equipped. The equipment is not only good, but it is also plentiful. The men are not only well equipped, but they are also well trained. The training is not only good, but it is also plentiful. The men are not only well trained, but they are also well motivated. The motivation is not only good, but it is also plentiful. 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## Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



## Russian General's Plea For Help Against Germans

The writer of this article was for Bolshevik insurrection closed Russia to him.

By Gen. K. M. Oberoncheff

When the question of sending Japanese troops into Russian territory was first broached it was decided in the negative, and at that time political wisdom dictated the decision. Again it has come to the fore, this time in different circumstances.

If Japanese troops had intervened in Russia, even with an absolutely definite declaration that they were compelled to do so for the common

good of all, fighting to save world democracy from the hands of Prussian militarism, even then their presence might have been interpreted as interfering with Russian internal affairs in order to demand later certain compensations. The first ones who would have profited by that state of affairs were those elements of Russia which had always been opposing restoration of order in the country and regulation of life there.

Such persons would have been able to set the public sentiment against any offensive in the East, unless the Allies took a hand in it, comparing the Japanese intervention with the invasion of Russian territory by German troops.

At the present time two problems confront Russia. The first is the restoration of order by quelling those elements of the populace which have brought the country to its present state of complete disorganization. This is a concern of the Russian people, and no interference with that side of life of my fatherland, no assistance of any foreign nation, however well intended, must or can find place.

The second problem is the creation of a Russian front for the purpose of fighting the German invaders, and thereby dividing the armies of the Central Powers. Only thus can we assist our Western allies in their struggle for the interest of their own countries, as well as for the interest of world democracy, endangered by the well-sharpened bayonet of the Hun.

Solving this second problem is a task absolutely impossible for Russia to perform without help from outside. In this respect Russia has a perfect right to ask the aid of the Allies, because united action toward the formation of a military front at the present moment is made imperative by the political as well as the military situation.

Such action by the Allies (by all the Allies, and not a single nation) must consist, first of all, in material help, such as war supplies and implements necessary for continuation of the war, and improvement of the railroad equipment. At the same time it is not only possible, but imperative, that an international allied army be sent into Russia for the purpose of forming with the Russian Army in the east a united front against the Teutonic armies.

Such an army must be sent under sufficient guarantees that the purpose is to assist in a common enterprise and that the presence of the new army will not be taken advantage of by any single country for its own selfish purposes. A categorical statement is

necessary in order that this step should not be interpreted as aggressive and should not be seized as propaganda material by the ill-minded Germanophile groups of Russia to confuse the ignorant part of the Russian population. It would be but right. While entering Russian territory the allied troops should understand clearly that in helping Russia to build a front they not only are redeeming Russia from collapse but also are helping themselves.

I repeat that an allied military expedition to restore the Russian front is not only tolerable but urgently necessary.

When I have discussed this matter with my political comrades, with the Russian people in general, and with some Americans, I have always been met with the question:—

"But how can you separate the effort to build a front from that of intervening in the internal affairs of Russia?"

Taking into consideration on the one hand the break in Russian public opinion and in the citizens' committees as the result of disappointed expectations of peace and quiet, promised at the last October revolution, and on the other hand, the activity of the Germans who came to Russia for the purpose of exploitation, I am sure that the incoming troops of the Allies, entering Russian territory to make a common front, will be heartily welcomed.

Around these troops there also will concentrate the armed forces of Russia and all those who understand that, regardless of the Brest-Litovsk treaty, there is not nor can be any peace with Germany. Thus, there will be formed a common front, which is so

indispensable at the present time. And Russia as such, the whole same part of it, will welcome such an army and help it.

In case, however, that this army on its way to the common front should be met with resistance of some groups, it will be clear that those groups, those elements, are not for the interest of world democracy, but are against it and are with the Central Powers.

Naturally it will be necessary to fight these foes. But that will not be an intervention in the internal affairs of Russia, nor a violation of her sovereign rights. It will be a beginning of the fighting on the Russian-German front.

There is, however, no ground to believe that in the wish of our allies to use the Russian territory for the restoration of the Russian front they will be met with obstacles. No, their arrival for this purpose, and for this purpose only, will be met with heartiest sympathy and help! I am sure of it, because the recovery of Russia already is beginning, and because of the position of the political groups in my fatherland.

Those groups have assumed a definite and sound position. That is to be seen from the following telegram which appeared early in April in the Swedish paper Dagens Nyheter: "At the conference in Moscow the Cadets and all the social groups, except the Bolsheviks, adopted a resolution offering to the Allies to organize help for Russia on the condition of preservation of the sovereignty of Russia."

I wish to add that the question of an allied expedition into Russia is not only a question of aiding that nation, but is in the interest of all the Allies and of world democracy.

## When 'The Three Musketeers' Fought In Picardy

(Continued from Page 10)

Athos was left wounded at Amiens, and d'Artagnan continued his journey alone. When he returned to find Athos, the landlord of the Little St. Martin told him:

"Athos, in beating his retreat from his assailants, from the cellar, and, once within, barricaded himself with his servant, fully armed. He obstinately persisted in remaining there. Every day we put meat and bread through the airhole to him. But, alas! it is not of these that he makes the greatest consumption. Our provisions are in the cellar. Our wine in bottles and our wine in casks is there; beer, oil, spices, lard, and sausages; and he forbids us to go down, so we

are obliged to refuse provisions and drink to travelers who come here. Should your friend stop in our cellar one week more, we would be utterly ruined."

When the Musketeer traveled the roads between Beauvais and Amiens and on to St. Omer and to Calais there were great ramparts along the way. At the outbreak of our war some of these were in ruins; others had been modernized and stood as defensive works.

"In the conversation in Milady's cell between Milady and 'The Man of Meung'—a talk between a spy and her master—the 'Man of Meung' asked:

"You will wait for me then—?"

"Ah, yes. Let me consider. Yes, at Armentieres."

"And where is Armentieres?"

"It is a little village on the Lys. I shall have only to cross the river, and I will be in foreign country."

Portos also later remarked: "Armentieres? I do not know the place." Think of that today!

"In 'Twenty Years After' the musketeers revisit their old haunts and old roads, adding new cities—towns which now are also occupied. Athos's son, Raoul, figures as one of the participants in the war with the Spaniards. It was near the Lys that the French were defending their homes. Dumas writes:

"Parties of Spaniards often took advantage of the night to make excursions even to the outskirts of Arras. The French Army stretched from Pont a Mar to Valenciennes, covering Douai. The Prince de Conde, head of the French forces, was said to be at Bethune. The enemy's army extended from Cassel to Courtray; and as the enemy committed all sorts of outrage and pillage, the poor people on the frontiers were leaving their lonely dwellings and taking refuge in the fortified towns. Arras was thus burdened with fugitives.

"The youths learned that the Prince had evacuated Bethune. They took the crossroad between Lens and Bethune. The country was somewhat wooded, and from time to time they met small companies of peasants who were retreating, driving their cattle before them and carrying in their wagons or in their arms their most valuable possessions.

"The enemy advanced by Houdain and Bethune. Raoul and his companion beheld a numerous force of infantry and cavalry. They hastened to Cambrai. The Prince had retired to La Bassée, some false intelligence having induced him to believe that the enemy would pass Lys at Estaire.

So the French had evacuated Bethune and concentrated their forces between Vieille-Chapelle and La Venchie."

It is further told how the fighting spirit and bravery of the French, who were outnumbered, won the day.

The land is the same, the cities are the same. Crowning it all, the spirit of d'Artagnan, the loyalty of his companions to their fair Fatherland, is the same that is today within the hearts of the men fighting in France. Indeed, it might be said that the Three Musketeers have come to life in Picardy.

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China ..... June 24  
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For Seattle

Suwa Maru ..... May 19  
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## FRENCH KEEP ROADS CLEARED FOR ARMY

Markers Direct Americans On  
The March To Reinforce The  
Allies In Picardy

### INTERESTING GIRL AT FRONT

In Short Khaki Skirt And Put-  
tees, Yvonne Smokes  
Black Cigars

By Lloyd P. Gibbons  
(New York Times)

With the American armies under General Poch in France, May 13.—When we swung into the road at daybreak the next morning and continued the march north, much speculation went the rounds as to our destination. A much debated question was as to whether our forces would be incorporated with Poch's mobile reserve army and held in readiness for a possible counter-offensive, or whether we would be placed in one of the line armies and assigned to holding a position in the path of the German push. But all this conjecture resulted in nothing more than passing time.

Our way led over by roads and side lanes which the French master of circulation had laid down for us. Behind an active front, the French reserve their main roads for the use of fast motor traffic and the rushing up of supplies or reserves in cases of necessity. Thousands of pollux, too old for combat duty, do repair work on those main arteries. All minor and slow-moving traffic is sidetracked to keep the main line clear. At times we were forced to cross the main high roads and then we encountered a forward and backward stream of traffic to and from the front.

At one of these intersections I caught a grass bank at the side of the road for a rest. Two interesting actors in this great drama were there before me. One was an American soldier wearing a blue brassard with white letters "M. P." He was a military policeman on duty as a road marker, whose function is to regulate traffic and prevent congestion.

#### French Girl In Khaki

Beside him was seated a peculiar-looking person whose knee-length skirts of khaki exposed legs encased in wrap puttees, a motor coat of yellow leather and a visor cap of a British Tommy completed the costume. The hair showing beneath the crown of the cap was rather long and straight, but betrayed traces of having been recently close-cropped. For all her masculine appearance, she was French, and the young road marker was lavishing upon her everything he had gleaned in his freshman year of French in a Spokane high school.

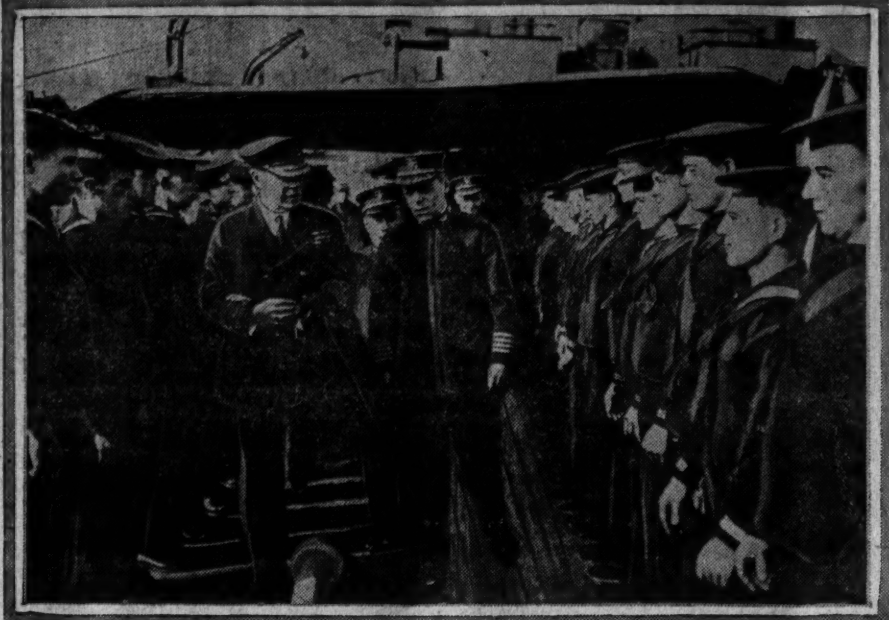
I offered my cigarette case around and was surprised when the girl refused. That surprise increased when I saw her extract from a leather case of her own a full-fledged black cigar, which she proceeded to light and smoke with gusto. When I expressed my greater surprise she increased the same by shrugging her shoulders prettily, plunging one sunken hand into a side pocket and producing a pipe with a pouch of tobacco.

There was nothing dainty about that pipe. It had no delicate amber stem, nor circlet of flagreed gold. There was no mersching ornamentation. It was just a good old Jimmy pipe, with a full-grown cake in a black, burnt bowl, and a well-bitten, hard rubber mouthpiece. It looked like one of those that father used to consent to have boiled once in a year after mother had charged it with ruining the lace curtains.

But she was a girl, and her name was Yvonne. A red-winged letter "A" on her coat lapel placed her in the automobile service and a motor ambulance at the roadside explained her special branch of work. She inquired the meaning of my correspondent's insignia and then explained that she had drawn pastelles for a Paris publication before the war, but had been transporting wounded since. The French lesson proceeded and Spokane Steve and I learned from her that the longest word in the French language is spelled "unconstitutionnellement." Some day I hope both of us will be able to pronounce it.

Spokane Steve 'Compraws' On the girl's right wrist was a silver chain bracelet with an identification disk. In response to our interested gaze she exhibited it to us, and upon her own volition informed us that she was a descendant from the same family as Joan of Arc. Steve heard and winked at me, with the remark that they couldn't pull any stuff like that on anybody from Spokane, because he had heard that the maid of Orleans had never been married. Yvonne must have understood the last word, because she explained forthwith that she had not claimed direct descent from the famous Jeanne, but only from the same family. Steve looked her in the eye, and said "Jai compraw." She explained the meaning of the small gold and silver medals suspended from the bracelet. She detached two and presented them to us. One of them bore in relief the image of a man in flowing robes, carrying a child on his shoulder and the reverse depicted a tourist driving a motor through hilly country. "This is St. Christopher," said Yvonne. "He is the patron Saint of travelers. His medal is good luck against accidents on the road. Here is one of St. Elias. He is the new patron Saint of aviators. You re-

## British First Sea Lord Visits The American Fleet In England



This is the first picture to arrive showing Vice-Admiral Sir Rosalyn Wemyss, British First Sea Lord (on left), aboard an American battleship during his recent visit to the American fleet at their naval base in England. The photo shows Admiral Wemyss inspecting American sailors aboard a battleship.

member. Didn't he go to heaven in a fiery chariot, or fly up on golden wings, or something like that? Anyhow, all aviators wear one of his medals."

St. Christopher is now attached to my identification disk. Steve declared the infantrymen traveled too slow ever to have anything happen to them, and that he was going to give his to a friend who drove a truck. When I fell in line with the next passing battery and moved down the road Spokane Steve and Yvonne of the family of Jeanne had launched into a discussion of prize-fighting and chewing tobacco.

In billets that night in a village not far from Beauvais a singing contest for a prize of \$50 offered by a battalion commander was resumed with intense rivalry between the tenors and basses of Batteries A and B. A Battery B man was crowing "Annie Laurie" when a Battery A booster in the audience remarked audibly:

"Good Lord! I'd rather hear first call." First call is the bugle note that disturbs sleep and starts the men on the next day's work.

A worried Lieutenant found me in the crowd around the rolling kitchen, and inquired:

"Do you know whether there's a provost guard in that inn down the road?"

I couldn't inform him, but I inquired the reason for his alarm.

"I've got a hunch that the prune juice is running knee-deep tonight," he replied, "and I don't want any of my section trying to march tomorrow with swelled heads."

"Prune juice is not slang. It is a veritable expression and anybody who thinks that the favorite of the boarding house table can't produce the fermented article that is tres forte in the way of a throat burner is greatly mistaken. In France the fermented juice of the prune is called water of life, but it carries a deadly world klick. The simple prune which the army used to call 'native son' by reason of its California origin, now ranks with its most inebriating sisters of the vine.

"The flow of eau de vie must have been dammed at the inn. On the road the next day I saw a mule driver wearing a sixteen candle-power black eye. When I inquired the source of the lamp shade, he replied:

"This is my first wound in the war and a cop down in that town had an 'offensive' that's spelt like scissors, but you say it some other way."

### DESTROYS GERMAN PLANE

American Pilot Wins Fight In Air Near St. Mihiel

With the American Army in France, June 1. (Associated Press.)—Another German airplane was brought down this morning by an American pilot in an air battle, crashing near St. Mihiel, in the sector northwest of Toul, according to unofficial information.

This duel was one of a series of aerial combats that occurred this morning.

The enemy machine brought down began falling after the American had poured a stream of bullets into it.

Another reconnaissance plane flew over the German trenches at a height of 200 meters for observation purposes. It was the target for a heavy fire, but returned safely, its mission having been accomplished.

With the American Army in France, May 31. (Associated Press.)—Two German airplanes, in addition to the two previously reported, fell victims to American pilots in Thursday's air fighting on the front northwest of Toul, according to reports from aerial observers for the artillery. These observers say that the machine with which Lieutenant James A. Meissner of Brooklyn collided on that day, tearing the wing of the American airplane, fell to the ground after the collision.

They also report that the machine in which Lieutenant Edward Rickenbacher attacked as the German airman was pursuing Meissner in his damaged machine fell after Rickenbacher had made a long drive after it.

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## GEN. VON ARNIM'S ARMY HAS BEEN REINFORCED

More Guns Have Arrived—  
Paris Observers Look For  
New Stroke

Paris, May 6.—It has been noted here that after each of their recent checks, which have been satisfactorily numerous of late, the Germans have ceased their attacks for at least five days.

French opinion, which has shown such little interest in the great battle during the last week that even the military critics ceased in several cases to write about it for two or three days, has now again begun to manifest curiosity as to where the expected new attack will take place. It is recognized that the Germans are such a methodical people that the resumption of the battle is about due.

Since their bloody defeat last week in Flanders the enemy has shown no intention of wasting more men in another fruitless attack there. It is unthinkable, however, that von Hindenburg will content himself by resting on such a dangerously exposed position as Mont Kemmel without making a further desperate effort to gain the rest of the line of heights in that region, for without these the Kemmel position must sooner or later become untenable.

It is known beyond a doubt that the much-tried divisions of Von Arnim's Sixth Army have already been greatly reinforced with new effectives and that many fresh batteries have been brought up between the Lys and the Yser. The resumption of the intense bombardment before Ypres yesterday leaves little doubt that it is in that direction that the renewed German efforts will be made.

Major de Divrioux in Le Matin and Marcel Hutin in Le Echo de Paris are agreed on this point, although the former does not allow himself to overlook the probability that the enemy will simultaneously attempt a second great attack which, under the present circumstances, can only be looked for on another part of the British front.

Major de Divrioux predicts that this second offensive may be launched against Hazebrouck and Bethune by von Quast's Army or against Amiens by von Marwitz, or between Lens and Albert by Otto von Below, or perhaps by any two of these armies in combination.

One point seems to be fairly certain: The coming stages of the battle will be fought out on the British part of

the front so far as the Germans are concerned. Whether Poch will take a sudden initiative and transfer the struggle to another part of the front in the secret of Poch alone.

Assuming, as seems to be the general idea, that the Germans will direct the full weight of their coming onslaught against the Ypres salient, it is pointed out here that this salient has now become extremely difficult to defend.

Hutin, in the Echo de Paris, hints very plainly that the possibility of the evacuation of the pitiful heap of ruins which is all that remains of Ypres has already been seriously considered.

At the same time both the British and French artillery on the Flanders front has been reinforced enormously and with such good effect that the enemy's preparations for a renewed attack have been rendered terribly difficult.

The allied counter-battery fire has

proved extraordinarily effective and the damage done to convoys of supplies on the way to the German front line is reported to have been unusually serious.

All these must have had a considerable effect in delaying the expected renewal of the German onslaught, for on this occasion Germany has greater need than ever before of a spectacular victory, if on only a small section of the front, and her preparations, therefore, must be complete before she strikes.

It is believed here that the five serious checks that Germany has received on the western front in the last five weeks have had an extremely grave political effect at home and particularly in Austria. The situation is such that she dare not risk her next attack on this front, unless she is almost absolutely sure of scoring at least a map victory, while it is impossible for the same reason for her to refrain from a further great effort in the very near future.

Austria is now regarded as Germany's weakest spot. It is believed here that internal conditions there are such that at the first real check suffered by Germany on the Western front during the next two or three weeks the whole Austrian machine will burst in pieces through sheer rottenness of the material. From that to the end of the war would be only a single step.

Portugal to Reorganise

May Adopt Our Method As Regards Powers Of The President

Lisbon, May 7.—The constitution of Portugal probably will be revised somewhat on the lines of that of the United States. A constitutional assembly is to be held, and the opinion is expressed by Senators and Deputies that the convention, while preserving the republican form of government, will abolish the parliamentary system. It is expected that the American method will be adopted as regards the powers conferred on the President.

Portugal has been a republic since the revolution of 1910, when the monarchy was overthrown. There have been various political upheavals, but the monarchist movement apparently has made little headway. In December of last year a revolution resulted in the fall of President Machado. The proposed changes in the constitution probably are designed to stabilise the Government by increasing the powers of the Executive.

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## AMAZING MYSTERY OF LOST COLLIER CYCLOPS

Of Various Theories To Account  
For Disappearance None  
Is Satisfying

MAY BE IN ENEMY HANDS

Fact Recalled That Her Com-  
mander, Capt. Worley, Was  
Born In Germany

Norfolk, Va., May 11.—What has become of the United States collier Cyclops? Missing since March 3, the Navy Department has practically given up all hope of finding her and has virtually declared her lost. The disappearance of this modern craft, equipped with every known safety device, is one of the great and many mysteries of the sea.

Laden with manganese, so much needed by the nations at war, the Cyclops sailed from South America for Hampton Roads on March 3. She should have arrived here on March 15. Nothing has been heard from her since the day she left the South American port. No steamer reported sighting her. None has heard any calls for assistance.

The Cyclops was commanded by Lieut. Commander George W. Worley, who until America entered the world war was a Captain in the auxiliary service. He had served many years in this service and was considered one of the most capable navigators. He entered the service of the Government twenty-eight years ago. He had commanded several naval colliers. He was in one on the Pacific Coast when the Cyclops was built ten years ago. The Cyclops being bigger, better and faster than any other collier in the service. Capt. Worley was called from the Pacific Coast to command her. He was her first and last commander. He was in the ship from the first day she got up steam. It is said he witnessed her launching. He took her around the world years ago and he took her to the opening of the Kiel Canal when American warships visited the German port on that occasion. He has taken her to almost every port in the world since. He had taken her during the present war to ports in France and England occupying submarines. The Cyclops was in a storm early in the war that almost stood her on end. The collier Jason was in the same storm, and French artists and photographers made pictures of the Jason on the crest of a high sea.

But what about the last trip of the Cyclops? Was she sunk by a storm? Was she captured? Was she sunk by a torpedo? Was she blown up by a bomb hidden in her hold before she

## French Aviator In Long U. S. Flight



MAJOR GEORGE TULANE,  
Chief of the French Aviation Mission to the United States, with Lieutenant George Flachaire, a French "ace," recently flew from the aviation field at Mineola, L. I., to Washington and return. It was a 500 mile flight.

sailed? Each of these possibilities has been suggested.

Story That She Was 'Turned Over' But there is another story that is being told and is finding believers—that the Cyclops was delivered over to the Germans. It is inconceivable that a modern ship like the Cyclops would disappear absolutely without leaving some trace, without sending out at least one wireless call. She carried 350 men; marine records prove that it is rare indeed for a big ship to go down without at least one man being saved.

There are a good many circumstances which tend to give credence to the report that the Cyclops may be in the hands of the enemy. She was equipped with one of the finest wireless outfits in the world. She could send a wireless message several thousand miles. She did not have to depend on her dynamo to send out wireless calls. She carried a big supply of batteries, so that if her dynamo became disabled, or was flooded through the ship sinking, she could still send out calls.

Carried A Mixed Crew The Cyclops carried a mixed crew, many of them were formerly in the auxiliary service and were about the

same sort of men usually found on merchant vessels. They were of many nationalities, among them the Turk. Prior to the war a man could sign up for one voyage on the Cyclops and could get his discharge when he returned. Before America entered the war, even the wireless men were not required to sign up for more than a year. But when war came, the ship was placed under the Navy Department, and her officers and crew were subject to the same regulations as the officers and crew of a battleship.

The Cyclops was the pride of the collier fleet. She was equipped with a device for coaling ships at sea, and has been known to transfer 10,000 tons of coal to warships while engaged in maneuvers off the Virginia Capes.

Capt. George W. Worley made his home in Norfolk, where his wife and six-year-old daughter reside. He was born in Germany and when he came to America his name was George Frederick Wichman. In California he was adopted by a man named Worley. When he grew up George Wichman applied to the courts for permission to change his name from George Frederick Wichman to George Wichman Worley. He became an American citizen in 1893.

Mrs. Worley Indignant Before Capt. Worley sailed on his last voyage on the Cyclops he disposed of some property he owned in Norfolk, including the home his wife and child live in in Colonial Place. He told friends that when he returned from the voyage he intended to get an extended leave of absence and go back to California and rest. He said he had to have an operation performed and it would take about six months for him to recover his strength.

Mrs. Worley says her husband is a good American and that his long and faithful record in the Government service proves it. She says she believes he is still alive, that his vessel is probably disabled at sea, and that he is waiting to be picked up.

"Do you think my husband would prove a traitor to America, to his wife and little daughter?" she asked when a reporter called on her. "My husband was an American through and through. He hated Germany. He came here seeking freedom and he would fight and die to maintain that freedom. He is just as good an American as any man born in America, and a whole lot better than many of those who question his patriotism now. I hope he lives to settle with his traducers."

Naval authorities are trying to learn the whereabouts of James M. Mulvey, an engineer officer who was discharged from the Cyclops while the vessel was at Rio last February. Mulvey and Capt. Worley did not get along well together. It is said, Mulvey had the rank of Ensign and his home was in Portsmouth, Va. His mother has heard nothing from him since he left the ship in Rio. He is the only one of over 300 men who left America with the Cyclops whom the Navy Department has heard any word from.

## HARDEN IN DEFENSE OF PRINCE LICHNOWSKY

Says Persecution By The Prus-  
sian Diet Will Make The  
Prince A Power

RIDICULES COUNT CZERNIN

Pictures Him As A Spider  
Caught In His Own Web—De-  
nounces His Insincerity

The Hague, May 7.—It is perhaps a sign of the times that Maximilian Harden's Zukunft is now printed in Roman type for the first time. In the current issue Harden treats of Czernin and Lichnowsky, exposing the former's insincerity, and defending the latter. He also publishes President Wilson's Baltimore speech, but with little comment.

"Wilson's speech, made in Baltimore April 6, expresses the same thoughts," he says, "although somewhat more forcibly stated, as his former speeches."

Die Zukunft has an article on Czernin's fall entitled "Tiger and Spider." "Did you ever see a cat spring at a fly?" Harden asks. "He licks his fur; the pupils of his eyes dilate; he shakes himself and springs. . . . We to him if he jumps on a nail, as some old short sighted cats do."

The writer proceeds to describe Clemenceau as the tiger and Czernin as the spider that spun its web and was caught in it. He remarks, however, that Germans may be glad of this. He says that there is something insincere and disappointing in Czernin, on whom all the people who still believed in humanity had pinned their hopes, "even though he made speeches in Vienna and Budapest last summer which Wilson might have made. Democracy, self-determination, neither annexation nor indemnities, disarmament, a court

of arbitration—everything which the beating heart of humanity desires. A little ambiguity, the attempt to mirror the spinning of fine threads between Vienna and Washington, made us hesitate even then. But the master of the White House smilingly ironed out the creases, and with him all persons of good will applauded the rosy passages in the speeches."

But, Harden continues, after the turn of the tide, after the advent of Lenin and the disarming of the Russian Army and the destruction of the Russian military spirit, Czernin went to Brest-Litovsk. "Those who took part in the forced 'peace' have, in my judgment and that of politicians known to me, been excommunicated from the sphere in which statesmen are allowed to breathe."

The Zukunft writer notes the rumors that Czernin knew of two royal indiscretions preserved at the Elisee Palace which might one day cause inconvenience to the Crown and the Empire, and so tried to lure the French out of their secrecy, using the moment of the German western offensive to insure Austria against fire. Harden professes not to credit this theory, but rather believes that the Minister wished to retire gracefully. He recalls how Czernin spoke to a delegation from the Vienna Municipal Council on April 2, saying: "All men on deck! Then we shall be victorious."

The same issue of Die Zukunft contains a long defense of Lichnowsky, remarking upon the injustice of the prosecution of that statesman and asking in what way he has harmed the Prussian Diet.

"I will swear," says Harden, "that there are dozens of men sitting there in these dark war hours who have written and said similar things in sharper and more bitter words," and he asks if they would meet the same fate if their papers were stolen and exposed in German's shop windows. "Many a trusted wife," he says, "must cry out in fear: 'But, you know, Ernst, Adolf, and Klaus have spoken more desperately.'"

The chief theme of Lichnowsky's memorandum, the editor of Die

Zukunft asserts, was the danger to Germany of a too close alliance with Vienna and Budapest, of the flirtation with Poland, and his insistence upon the necessity of friendly relations with a strong Russia. The German outcry against Lichnowsky, however, gave foreign countries the impression that the Prince had made fearfully damaging disclosures of

Bertha's guilt. The question of blame, he says, "reflected almost as identical interpretation to that of our White Book, and a cool head would not have made a world sensation out of it."

Harden concludes by saying that an ostracized Lichnowsky would become a power; but the Prussian Diet has no sense of humor.

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## NEW GERMAN TONE TOWARD OUR ARMY

Now Admit They May Have To  
Contend With Large Forces  
Of 'Untrained Levies'

### PICTURE DILEMMA HERE

Assert Our War Program Has  
Fallen Flat And That People  
Long For Peace

New York, June 2.—How the German public is being prepared for the inevitable news of the presence of large bodies of American troops on the western front is shown by items found in copies of German newspapers just received here which amplify and corroborate the occasional cabled reports to the same effect. Within the last two months there has been a marked change in the position of the German press regarding the number of Americans likely to be landed in France before the end of the war.

Instead of assuring their readers that Hindenburg and Ludendorff will settle the world conflict in favor of Germany long before the Americans can play any effective part, the German writers are now admitting the possibility of having to contend with large forces of the "untrained levies of the United States." On May 3, for instance, the semi-official Wolff Telegraph Bureau sent the following report from The Hague to the German press:

"The Nieuwe Courant learns from a not-pro-German Hollander who was in America before the declaration of war by the United States that he knew from good sources that at present there were perhaps from 250,000 to 300,000 Americans in France, most of whom had been brought over in the summer and fall of 1917. The Wolff Bureau affected to cast doubt upon the 'not-pro-German' Hollander's statement about the number of Americans in France by putting it in the subjunctive mood and then went on to console the German public by thus summarizing his further remarks:

"During the winter, declared the Hollander, the movement of troops was practically at a standstill because of the lack of tonnage. There will hardly be a good-sized American army in Europe before 1919. The production of uniforms, munitions, and arms is proceeding so slowly that the American soldiers in France are short of everything. The supply of food is at least three months behind. Along the line between Washington and New York there stood thousands of cars loaded with coal which could not be moved any further."

See Us In Dire Straits

The Kolnische Zeitung, which sometimes functions as the mouthpiece of the German Admiralty, was not satisfied with the brief Wolff Bureau report, so it printed nearly a column story from Amsterdam telling how the Hollander had described the fearful effects of last winter's coal shortage upon American industry and had said that the Gerfield Monday shut-down order had aroused such indignation that the Government had been obliged to cancel it after three weeks. It quoted the Hollander as saying that there had been such a shortage of shoes in some of the training camps that only half of the recruits could drill at once, as the others had to wait for the shoes worn by the first group.

After having quoted the Hollander literally at considerable length, the Amsterdam German correspondent went on to summarize the dire straits into which entrance into the world war had brought the United States, laying great emphasis upon the alleged incompetence in war matters of the "successful men" of America, whose sole talent consisted in knowing how to make money fast. He explained the draft law by asserting that "the calls for volunteers had yielded only the slim result of 38,000 men from April to August in the preceding year." He also attached great importance to the strikes called in some American shipyards last winter.

On the same day that it sent out the report from The Hague the

Wolff Bureau disseminated the following piece of "information" under a Berlin date line:

"American prisoners admit without hesitation their own small value in battle. An officer captured at Seicheprey said: 'That we lack training and military experience has been well shown today. We do not lack courage.' Another referred as follows to the German attack: 'Who can resist your attacks?' All the prisoners again testify as to the absence of any sort of enthusiasm for the war in the American army. With the constantly growing recognition of the superiority of the German troops and leadership, the confidence in their own success in battle is fading more and more. As to the political side, all the prisoners agree that in the United States the war against Germany is absolutely unpopular and that the army and the folks at home all long for a speedy peace."

### Assert War Is Unpopular Here

The Wolff Bureau copy editor evidently had some doubts regarding the truth of the alleged statement by the American prisoners about the war being "absolutely unpopular," as he qualified it by putting it in the subjunctive.

A feature of the German reports about American prisoners is their repetition of the charge that the American Government is compelling neutral foreigners and even enemy aliens to enter the army and fight against the Germans. In asserting on April 26 that General Pershing might be technically correct if he were to deny that the Germans had made 184 American prisoners in the fight at Seicheprey, the Wolff Bureau stated that only seventy-eight of these prisoners were native-born Americans, the rest belonging to eleven other nationalities, including the German.

The arrival in Germany of copies of The New York Times of March 27 containing the report of the session of the Senate in which Senator Lodge and some other Senators caustically criticized the alleged failure of the American Government to make its deeds square with its words in the matter of aircraft production, shipbuilding, and other war measures, afforded the German press a welcome opportunity to dilate upon American unpreparedness and to assure its readers that a nation made up of such hoasters and incompetents was not greatly to be feared. Incidentally, on May 1 the Kreuz-Zeitung, the organ of the ultra-militaristic junkers, devoted two columns to an article designed to show that the United States was only a nation of plebeians anyway, composed of the offspring of "lower class" immigrants.

The German shipping papers pay particular attention to the American problem of building and manning enough ships to overcome the submarine warfare, and eagerly exploit every report calculated to make the German public believe that the American plans cannot be carried out. Under the heading "American Me. Too, Sailors," the Bremer Nachrichten of April 30 said:

"How great is the shortage of seamen in America at present, although money-loving Scandinavians, especially Norwegians, came in great numbers to the aid of the American 'Comrades in Freedom,' is shown by the reports of the returning Dutch sailors whose ships were seized in the North American ports by the authorities there. According to their stories, the new 'captains' conducted themselves with a self-conceit in inverse ratio to their knowledge. Most of them were young fellows who had been helmsmen, third and fourth officers, and even ordinary seamen, and who had been taken from coasting vessels and lake and river steamers. How little qualified were these persons for their tasks is shown by the Hollanders' reports."

"In the steamship Zeelandia the American engineers could not start the ship's engines, so they appealed to the dismissed Dutch engineer. The latter, however, refused the request of his successor, a former official of the wireless telegraphy. In the steamships Westervijk and Winterwijk the boilers were burned out the very first night because the engineers had forgotten to refill them with water. The steamship Goredijk sank slowly in the harbor because the Americans had inadvertently let her after tanks fill with water."

### Picture Americans in Panic

The Berliner Abendpost of April 5 printed a special report from Berne reading in part as follows: "American correspondents tell of the fearful impression made by the German offensive upon the population of the United States in the first days. The partisan political debates in the Senate and the House ceased."

as did the strike debates in the shipyards and the war industries. A panic broke out on the Stock Exchange that was only suppressed by force. Open threats were made that every bear speculator would be hanged, and there was such a likelihood of lynch law being introduced in the money market that selling on a large scale actually was prevented. The American press tried to calm public opinion through manifestations of confidence in Sir Douglas Haig; but it could not refrain from passing some melancholy remarks about the comparative helplessness of America."

On April 26 the Kolnische Zeitung devoted half a column to bewailing the sad fate of the German language newspapers in the United States under war conditions. After describing the alleged persecution of the German language press by the American authorities, the article concluded:

"The result of this almost unbelievable chicanery was that many a German newspaper fell into line with the Government's policy and went over with flying colors so as to obtain general absolution and to escape oppression. Recently, however, it seems that even the 'well-intentioned' German press is no longer trusted. At least, The London Daily Mail reports that of late many German papers suspended publication after, in some cases, the local authorities had refused to allow the sale of German newspapers."

"The latest victim to fall was the Hearst newspaper publishing concern in New York. Even the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung is designated as doomed to death, despite the fact that since the outbreak of the war it has had to be counted as one of the most hostile newspapers. Wilson and London cannot even tolerate anything that reminds them of Germany and German culture. But Mr. Wilson will have to understand German nevertheless, for we hope to talk German to him soon. And real German, too!"

Under the heading "Superman Wilson," Dr. Walther Drechsler, head of the German-American Institute, an organization founded some years ago in the German capital for promoting friendly relations between German and American men of letters, used a column in the semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of April 23 to explain how the passage of the Overman bill would make the President an uncrowned king, and ended his article by saying:

"Wilson Desires Dictatorship"

"What is both instructive and pleasing to us in these events is the fact that after all is said and done these desires for dictatorship by the President of the patented and guaranteed forest of all democracies reveal the secret longing for the German unity and efficiency in carrying on the war and show how envy of the powerful solidarity of the German methods and their successes makes even the Washington arch apostle of the gospel of the Entente Democracy wander away from his own teachings."

The relations, supposed or real, of the United States with other nations furnish the German press with material for considerable comment calculated to make the public think that America will probably soon have other matters to attend to, and thus be embarrassed in her efforts against Germany.

For instance, under the heading "Japan and America," the Bremer Tageblatt of May 3 tells of the political "struggle for Saghalin" that has "broken out between Japan and America," and asserts that a glance in the American press shows that the real reasons for the American Government's opposition to Japanese intervention in Siberia lie in the United States' desire to possess that big island so rich in iron ores and its fear that the Japanese will get control of the island first. In the latter case, the Bremer Tageblatt believes, Japan will become fully in-

dependent of America's steel for shipbuilding and armor plate and be a still stronger competitor for the control of the Pacific.

The Frankfurter Zeitung of April 20 quoted New York newspapers as reporting that Colonel William Boyce Thompson had given the Bolsheviks \$1,000,000 to promote their propaganda among the troops of the Central Powers, said that Colonel Thompson, after his return from his Red Cross mission in Russia, had helped influence President Wilson in favor of the Bolshevik Government, and expressed the hope that this success at home would afford some consolation to "the splendid American" for his completely wasted expenditure in Russia.

### After-War Reciprocals

A pamphlet entitled "Monroism-Pan Americanism," in which Dr. Eduardo L. Llorens, a Professor of Law at the University of Madrid, "unapologetically bares North American imperialism," in the words of the Hamburger Fremdenblatt, has been translated into German and published in Hamburg for the "enlightenment" of all German business men and politicians who wish to "learn the aims of the American policy in a short time." Judging from the reviews of his pamphlet found in the German press, Professor Llorens is anti-American enough to suit his prospective Teuton readers.

As a possible after-the-war reprisal upon the United States the Leipziger Abendzeitung, in an article upon the lace-making industry of Plauen, suggests that as soon as peace is concluded American lace manufacturers will try to buy new

machinery in Germany and that this should be prevented by a rigid embargo.

A different note was struck at a meeting for school children arranged by the Hamburg branch of the Association for Germanism Abroad, addressed by Miss von Schmidt-Pauli. The speaker told of her propaganda trips through the United States, lamented the fate of the some 10,000,000 German-Americans who had stood faithfully by the Fatherland until President Wilson one day gave them the choice of being American citizens or traitors to the country, and voiced the hope that the after the war the Germans at home would do everything in their power to save their distant brethren from being forced out of the sphere of German culture into that of English culture. As one means to this end, Miss von Schmidt-Pauli advised the German girls to correspond after the war with Germans of their own age in all parts of the world.

### GREAT FAMINE IN PERSIA

People Eating Grass, Dogs, And Cats

—Typhus Epidemic

Washington, May 7.—Persia is in the grip of the worst famine in its history, according to advices received by the State Department today. A cablegram to the department stated that the food shortage was so acute that the people were eating grass, dogs and cats.

The message came through the American Legation at Teheran and was forwarded to the American Committee on Armenian and Syrian Relief

in New York City from that organization's representative in Persia. The report stated that the conditions were very desperate. The famine is accompanied by typhus. Aid from the United States is asked to relieve the suffering.

Some time ago the State Department received a request from the Persian Government for a loan to aid in fighting the famine, but the department replied that our laws did not permit the granting of loans except to Governments which were engaged in the war against Germany, but in order to meet the situation the facts were presented to relief societies, which have already done more in philanthropic relief work than the Persian Government had asked by way of a loan.

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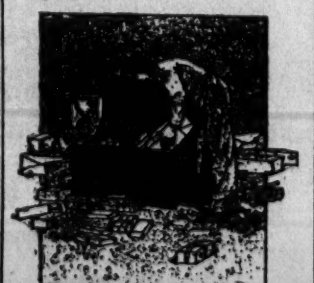
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## SOUTH AFRICA FEELS NO WAR PRIVATIONS

Food Supplies Are Plentiful,  
Says Durban Merchant Arriv-  
ing To Buy Supplies

### CRITISES OUR METHODS

'Americans Will Have To De-  
velop More Flexibility Of  
Mind,' He Asserts

New York, June 2.—Although South Africa is in many ways feeling the effects of the war that country will never experience the privations of some of the other colonies and neutral nations, according to N. Stuart Lockhart, representative of Parker, Wood & Co., of Durban, Natal, who is making his first visit to this country in search of merchandise which can no longer be obtained in England, his former source of supply. Mr. Lockhart said that he was agreeably surprised at the advances this country had made in its export business, for he had heard we were far behind.

"The Americans will have to develop more flexibility of mind, though, before they will become powerful competitors in the export world," said Mr. Lockhart at the Seville Hotel recently. "In visiting several of your most important firms I find that they adhere closely to the lines drawn by the founder, and just because they have had some success, which in many cases has come in spite of themselves, they are content to follow the same groove rather than grasp the limitless possibilities that await them everywhere. This week I was about to place a large order with a firm here. It had some materials that were satisfactory except that I wanted another width, but argue as I might I could not get the firm to depart from its custom. But the Americans are creators—a quality entirely foreign to either the Germans or the Japanese, and because of this they are in a way to make great strides.

"The enterprise of the Japanese since the war began is most remarkable, and to a certain degree they are becoming quite important factors in foreign trade. They are unexcelled as imitators, but are greatly lacking in initiative. An instance of this was shown in an experience I had with a leading Japanese firm a short time ago. We had a certain kind of stock, which proved to be particularly popular, but which had been made originally in Germany, so I sent one of these to the Japanese firm to be copied. In due time back came the clocks, copied in every detail even to the 'Made in Germany' sign.

"As the Japanese have no patents, they recognise no questions of infringements on the rights of another and use the inventions registered in another country without compunction. We carry on a very extensive and satisfactory business with them in having our own goods, which we send to them, made up. We have to send the article complete, for they cannot do anything with designs. They have established a splendid market for some commodities, particularly toys, but one merchant told me that they would only give attention to such lines until the end of the war, for he argued that the Germans would again return to making toys, and that, too, there was far more money in other lines, such as piece goods. This only shows their farsightedness, for there is actually 90 percent more profit in piece goods than toys, owing to the steady demand.

"Until recently many German-made goods reached us by way of Holland, but this invasion of enemy product is now being combated by an agreement of the shippers and seamen, who refuse to carry such cargoes. Of course occasional stray boxes find their way in, but a careful watch is kept, and our people are loyal and will not knowingly buy any of these things.

"While 64 percent of our men are fighting we know little of conditions which this war has brought about. It was a genuine shock to us when our wounded were first brought home. We have not had any shortage of food. We will, no doubt, sooner or later have to give up some of the luxuries we have imported, but we can fall back upon our own resources and not want for anything, for we have either the products or good substitutes for all our needs. We are so much better off than Australia or even India that there is no excuse for our complaining.

"When I arrived in England and saw how the women were going into all sorts of occupations and how the food was being rationed I first realized how unevenly things are divided. But I have seen much of war since my departure from South Africa the first of the year. Our ships, which were conveyed by English battle-ships, were attacked and several were lost in the encounter, and I was in one of the worst air raids London has seen this year."

## AMERICAN GUNNERS SAY THEY SANK U-BOAT

Armed Guard Of The Steamer  
Tidewater Reports Direct  
Hit On Submarine

Washington, May 7.—Announcement was made by the Navy Department yesterday that the American steamer Tidewater almost ran into a German submarine on March 17 and fired three shots, at least one of which is believed by officers and crew of the steamer to have been effective. The official announcement read:

"The commander of the armed guard on the steamer Tidewater

reports to the Navy Department that on March 17, about 11.30 p.m., a submarine was sighted off the starboard bow, heading toward the vessel, about 150 yards off. As the ship turned it missed the submarine by not more than twenty feet. The U-boat was then submerging. The ship's guns were brought to bear, and the first shot hit some distance ahead of her wake.

"The pointer fired the second shot," says the report "and made what the captain, the chief engineer, myself, and other members of the crew called a clean hit and was satisfied that it was effective. The third shot was fired by the boatswain's mate in charge of the after gun's crew, having her spotted and firing in the position she last submerged in. We resumed our course and commenced zig-zagging, standing by for an attack, but the submarine did not appear again. We made all preparations for an attack at daybreak, but there was no sign of a submarine.

### Piece Goods and Yarn

Messrs. Mbert and Co., report for week ending June 21, states as follows:

**Piece Goods**  
The two weeks which have elapsed since our last issue have been quite uneventful and the expected improvement in demand has not yet materialised, though there has scarcely been time since the recent settlement day for mail advices to arrive from the interior, except from nearby centers. A little business on the usual small lines has been done on occasional days in the interval, but the demand has in each case been short-lived and readily satisfied by second hand sellers.

The outlook for the summer and autumn trade cannot, at the moment, be considered good notwithstanding the abundant spring harvests and the excellent start which the autumn crops, especially cotton and rice, have made. Political factions, with their military offshoots, dominate the situation completely and there is nothing to show that a settlement is sincerely desired by any of the principal leaders, who in most cases appear to be guided by personal rather than national interests. Conferences are reported to be sitting at Nanking and Tientsin, but their ability to re-establish order and security throughout the country at an early date is doubtful.

**Cotton**—In Liverpool continues steady to firm and mail advices indicate that the shortage of labor in Lancashire, coupled with the placing of substantial government orders for cloth, is likely to still further strengthen producing costs.

**Grey Shirtings**, Generally.—The amount of business done during the past fortnight has been very trivial, and the only sales coming to our notice are in 10ths. Rabbit and Moon at Tls. 6.60, and Flower at Tls.

5.80. Prices show a lower tendency all round, and in the heavy shirtings at the Yuen Fong sale today a serious decline took place. On the other hand 12ths. 36 inches cloths were firmer.

**White Shirtings**.—Business has been confined to a few of the best chaps but the quantities involved are insignificant. Sales are made public in Red Small Dog at Tls. 9.00, Butterfly at Tls. 8.75, Airship at Tls. 8.50, Flower No. 1 at Tls. 8.45, No. 2 at Tls. 7.70, and Parrot at Tls. 5.90. Prices at auction were very irregular, but little changed on balance.

**Jeans**.—Small sales are returned in Nine Squirrels 40 Yards at Tls. 6.85 and Red Cock 30 Yards at Tls. 5.00.

**Dyed and Fancy Cottons**.—Little or no demand appears to have been experienced and prices for Fast Black Cotton Lastings were easier all round at today's auction, while Venetians ruled fairly steady.

**Cotton**.—The interval which had elapsed since our last circular has not seen any material change in the position of our local cotton market, although at the close our rates have been rather more steady. Quotations today are: Tungechow Tls. 36.50 to Tls. 33.00, Steam Ginned at Tls. 35.00 to Tls. 34.50, Four Chop at Tls. 34.50, Ordinary Shanghai Tls. 34.50 to Tls. 34.00 and Ningpo at Tls. 34.00 to Tls. 33.00. Shensi No. 1 at Tls. 37.50, Shensi No. 2 at Tls. 35.50.

The last cables received by Reuters give the Liverpool quotations as follows: Good Middling American at 28.60d., Egyptian Sakellaris at 28.82d. and E. M. G. Bengal at 17.48d. per lb.

**Local Yarn**.—Since the 7th instant, the date of our last circular, a small amount of business has transpired and an improvement in rates was in evidence, but at the close our market is again quiet. Sales reported are: 10's—300 Bales Gold Cash at Tls. 120.00.

12's—100 Bales Man and Clock at Tls. 131.00, 250 Bales Teenkwan at Tls. 134.00 to Tls. 135.00.

14's—400 Bales Clouded Dragon at Tls. 135.00.

16's—3,000 Bales Watermoon at Tls. 135.00, 1,500 Bales same chop at Tls. 145.00, 300 Bales Red Round Dragon at Tls. 141.00, 200 Bales Wedding at Tls. 140.00 to Tls. 142.00, 200 Bales Man and Goats at Tls. 146.00.

20's—1,000 Bales Watermoon at Tls. 149.50 (Cash), 1,400 Bales Five Man at Tls. 153.00, 900 Bales Man and Goats at Tls. 152.00.

**Indian Yarn**.—The market has reopened with a small business amounting to about 1,000 bales, of which particulars are as follows:—

No. 10s. 50 Bales Central India at Tls. 135.00, 100 Bales Family at Tls. 132.50, 100 Bales Connought at Tls. 132.50, 200 Bales Pabany at Tls. 132.50, 100 Bales Sorab at Tls. 132.00, 200 Bales Swadeshi Kose at Tls. 134.00/134.50, 100 Bales Textile at Tls. 134.00 and 150 Bales Vase at Tls. 134.00.

**Japanese Yarn**.—Prices have again declined a further two to three tael

per bale with sales made public in the following:—

No. 16s. 400 Bales Woman at Tls. 147.00, 300 Bales Blue Fish at Tls. 147.50, 400 Bales Three Horses at Tls. 145.50 and 200 Bales Standing Horse at Tls. 145.00.

No. 20s. 600 Bales Man and Fish at Tls. 150.00.

### Hankow Market

Messrs. Moxon and Taylor write as follows in their report for week ending June 21:—

There is a noted improvement to be recorded in our market this week. The volume of business having increased considerably with most of our leading centers, in strong demand.

Shanghai continues to wrestle with its June account and the position there is much better, rates being for the most part on a higher level than last week.

**Banks**.—Hongkong Banks have again been the medium of a fair business at 585.

**Marine Insurances**.—Cantons at 325, Unions at 790, North Chinas at Tls. 130 and Yangtszes at 1190 have changed hands at quotations.

**Fire Insurances**.—China Fires at 1132 and Hongkong Fires at 325 are unchanged from last week.

**Shipping**.—Douglases are in strong demand at 87½ and Star Ferries are still required for at 22 with no business to report. Steamboats have varied between 119½ and 221, clos-

ing at 220 sellers. Preferred Indos are wanted at 333 and Deferred Indos have changed hands at rates ranging between 133 and 140, closing in demand at 139. Shells have buyers at 17½ in London cum the dividend of 5/- payable on 5th proximo.

**Refineries**.—China Sugars are wanted at 332 and Malabons at 330. Oils and Mining.—Raubs continue to offer at 22½. Urals at 16/- and Tronohs at 36/- Kailans have advanced to a buying rate of 44/- and Langkats mark time at Tls. 14.

**Docks, Wharves and Godowns**.—Kowloon Wharves have again advanced and 88 for cash is freely offered. Docks have advanced to a buying rate of 125½. Shanghai Docks after business at Tls. 109 have advanced to a buying rate of Tls. 113 with Tls. 117½ done for September.

**Lands, Hotels and Buildings**.—Centrals have changed hands at 90. Hotels are wanted at 90 and Lands have been dealt in at 88½. There have been transactions in Humphreys at 55.75 Kowloon Lands could be placed at 26 and West Points at 27.

**Electric Companies**.—Hongkong Electric have changed hands at 56 and Trams at 56.40. China Lights are wanted at 54.

**Miscellaneous**.—China Borneos at 88½ and Dairy Farms at 26 are unchanged from last week. Ropes have changed hands at 26½ and 27. Providents are wanted at 27.40 and Cements have been done at 26.90 buyers now offering 26.85. Powells are in strong demand at 27½ and Waterboats are unaltered at 12.

## "Kavkas Mercury Vostochnoe" Ltd.

WAREHOUSE, INSURANCE AND TRANSPORT OF  
GOODS WITH ADVANCES.

Established 1840.

HEAD OFFICE IN PETROGRAD.

**FOREMOST** Russian Steamship Company. Owners of over 300 Cargo and Passenger steamers, plying on the Volga, Kama, Oka, Kura and Caspian Sea.

Inclusive through transport rates quoted and through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of the world.

**SPECIAL FACILITIES GRANTED FOR SHIPMENTS TO AND FROM RUSSIA.** Marine and War Insurance risks covered on first class policies at lowest current rates.

Charges and Invoices collected through our Branches and Agencies. **BRANCH OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES IN ALL RUSSIAN TOWNS OF IMPORTANCE.** Also in Great Britain, France, Italy and United States of America.

M. A. MORDUCOVITCH, Manager.

Telephone No. 1479.

1 The Bund.

## Coolness - Comfort for a Lifetime

# G-E FANS

For Home, Office, and Shop

1918 STOCKS

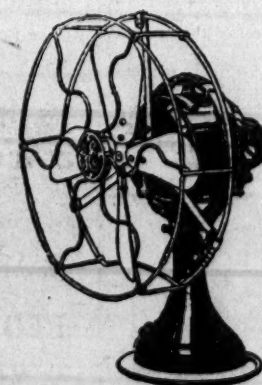
G-E Fans will last a lifetime and are the most popular and widely sold electric fans in the world. This widespread use is based on—



## Quality



The first successful electric fan was made by the G-E Company, and they have been responsible for its principal developments.



Sturdiness of construction, perfect integrity of materials and parts, rigid care in manufacture, all assure a lifetime of satisfactory service.

Plain and Oscillating Desk and Bracket Fans, Plain and Ornamental Ceiling Fans, Exhaust Fans

All sizes and voltages—At uniform and moderate prices from

## Leading Electrical Dealers

or from

## Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

1a Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.

Telephone 778



Tientsin, Peking, Kalgan, Harbin, Tainan, Urga, Changsha, Hankow, Canton, Hongkong, Vladivostok.



GUARD  
AGAINST

## PRICKLY HEAT

BY USING

# LIFEBUOY

ROYAL DISINFECTANT

# SOAP

Support the Y.M.C.A. Campaign—It's for better manhood.

**The Sparklis Aerated Water Factory, Ltd.**  
Factory:—No. 76 North Szechuen Road.

We manufacture the following varieties of Aerated waters:—  
American Ice Cream Soda Pineappleade Lemonade  
Orangeade Raspberryade Gingerale Sarsaparilla  
Cream Lemon Lime Juice and Soda

PRICE.....\$0.75 per dozen and  
\$0.50 per dozen for Soda water  
to which should be added \$0.75 for the cost of the bottles which will be refunded on return of the empties.

The Water used in the Manufacture of our Aerated Waters is sterilized by the latest process "THE ULTRA VIOLET RAYS" which renders it absolutely GERM-FREE.

Order books, etc. on application

THE EASTERN SYNDICATE, General Managers.  
Phone Central 2255. 128a Szechuen Road.



## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, June 29, 1918.  
**Money and Bullion**  
 Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate: @ 111½ = Tls. 89.48  
 @ exch. 7.29 = Mex. \$122.75  
 Mex. Dollars Market rate: 72.575  
 Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 283  
 Copper Cash: per tael 1805  
 Sovereigns: buying rate: @ 4/8½ = Tls. 4.27  
 @ exch. 7.29 = Mex. \$6.55  
 Peking Bar: Native Interest: .07

**Latest London Quotations**  
 Bar Silver: 485d.  
 Bank Rate of Discount: 5%  
 Market rate of discount: 5%  
 3 m-s: 5%  
 4 m-s: 5%  
 6 m-s: 5%  
 Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.  
 Ex. Paris on London: Fr. 27.25  
 Ex. N. Y. on London: T.T. \$4.75  
 Consols: 111½

**Exchange Opening Quotations**  
 London: T.T. 4/8½  
 Demand: 4/8½  
 India: T.T. 815  
 Demand: 815  
 Paris: T.T. 640  
 Demand: 640  
 New York: T.T. 111½  
 Demand: 111½  
 Hongkong: T.T. 701  
 Demand: 701  
 Japan: T.T. 471  
 Demand: 471  
 Batavia: T.T. 213½

**Banks Buying Rates**  
 London: 4 m/s. Cds. 4/10d.  
 London: 4 m/s. Docy. 4/10d.  
 London: 6 m/s. Cds. 4/10d.  
 London: 6 m/s. Docy. 4/10d.  
 Paris: 4 m/s. 665  
 New York: 4 m/s. 1151

**CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JUNE**  
 Hk. Tls. 5.35 @ 4/61 = £1  
 " 1 @ 631 = France 6.92  
 " 0.83 @ 1081 = Gold \$1  
 " 1 @ 481 = Yen 2.30  
 " 1 @ 15 = Rupees 5.32  
 " 1 @ = Roubles  
 " 1 @ 1.50 = Mex. \$1.50

## Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, June 29, 1918.  
**TODAY'S QUOTATIONS**  
 Unofficial  
 Laou Kung Mow Cotton: Tls. 136.00 Sept.  
 Laou Kung Mow Cotton: Tls. 131.00  
 Laou Kung Mow Cotton: Tls. 133.00  
 S.M.C. 7% deb. 1918 @ Tls. 100.00  
 Shanghai Dock: Tls. 119.00

## ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL, TIENTSIN.

## Cable Address ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms. Every Bedroom with private Bath & Toilet.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Motor Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

## THE MANAGEMENT

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

**"BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL**  
 73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1371.

**British-America Assurance Co.**  
 Telephone No. 95  
 Who undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native risk at Current Rates.

**FRAZAR & CO.**

## Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co. write as follows in their report for week ending June 27.  
 Business on the Shanghai Stock Exchange during the past week has been restricted. Cottons are somewhat quieter but remain steady at current rates. Docks appreciated to Tls. 120, but eased off to their present rate of K. 119. Rubbers are neglected.

## Silk Market

Messrs. William Little and Co. Silk report for week ending June 28, says:  
 White Silk.—Enquiry for Europe has continued on a small scale and prices have advanced a further Tls. 5/10. For America a big line in New Style has been settled but demand is not general.  
 Tussies.—Gold Killing, Tls. 487½. Red Killing, Tls. 477½.  
 Tussie Filatures.—Pegasus, 1, 2, 3, Tls. 610 av. Buffalo, A.B.C., Tls. 610 av. Grasshopper, A.B.C., Tls. 610 av. Bicycle, 1, 2, 3, Tls. 610/20 av. Black Horse, 1, 2, 3, Tls. 615 av. Kung Kee Mars, 1, Tls. 570/80.  
 Tussie New Style.—M.H.Y., Blue Dragon, and Feima, Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 665 av. Cloud Unicorn, Double Horse, Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 655/60 av. Red and Blue Elephant, Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 650 av. Lion and Scale Sheep and Flag, Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 645 av. Yuen Shi Kai and Republic Flag, Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 645 av. Gold and Silver Motor Car, Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 640 av.  
 Steam Filature.—A big business has been booked chiefly for Europe—price show some Tls. 20 advance.

## BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service  
 London, June 25.—Today's silver prices were:  
 Bar Silver Spot: 48½d. Quiet.  
 Previous Quotation: London, June 24:—  
 Bar Silver Spot: 48½d. Steady.

行銀學中  
CHUNG FOO UNION BANK

(Established in 1917)  
 Statutes approved by the Government in 1918  
 Head Office: Tientsin  
 Subscribed Capital: \$2,000,000  
 Paid-up Capital: \$1,050,000

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN.  
 Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin Chinkiang  
 Shanghai Soochow  
 Peking Wushih  
 Hankow Hangchow  
 Nanking Ningpo  
 Yangchow Shaoching  
 Hsuehchow Canton  
 Pongpu Hongkong  
 Tsingtao

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:  
 London, International Banking Corporation.  
 New York, International Banking Corporation.  
 San Francisco, International Banking Corporation.  
 Tokyo, Bank of Chosen.  
 Kobe, Bank of Chosen.  
 Osaka, Bank of Chosen.  
 Yokohama, Bank of Taiwan.

and also other principal cities in foreign countries.  
 SHANGHAI BRANCH,  
 8, 441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.  
 Credits granted on approved securities.  
 Y. R. Sun, Manager.  
 T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.  
 Telephone No. 2618 General Office.  
 Telephone No. 1929 Manager's Office.



## MITSUI BANK, LTD.

SHANGHAI BRANCH  
 3 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-up) ..... Yen 20,000,000.  
 Reserve ..... Yen 12,500,000.  
 Head Office: Tokyo, Japan.  
 President: Baron Takayama Mitsui.

**Branches:**  
 Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimomoto, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Fukuoka (Tokyo), Otsu.

**Bankers:**  
 London: Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd.  
 The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.  
 New York: The National City Bank of New York  
 The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Every description of Banking and Foreign Exchange Business Transacted.  
 S. KENNEDY, Manager.

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital ..... £1,000,000  
 Reserve Fund ..... £3,000,000  
 Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £3,000,000

Head Office:  
 22 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:  
 Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.  
 Sir Duncan Carmichael.  
 T. Cuthbertson, Esq.  
 Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.  
 W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.  
 The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.  
 W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.  
 Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

**Bankers:**  
 The Bank of England.  
 The London City & Midland Bank Limited.  
 The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.  
 The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.  
 The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

**Agencies and Branches:**  
 Amritsar, Hlole, Puket.  
 Bangkok, Ipoh, Raigoon.  
 Batavia, Karachi, Saigon.  
 Bombay, Klang, Seremban.  
 Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore.  
 Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai.  
 Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya.  
 Colombo, Manila, (F. M. S.).  
 Foochow, Medan, Tavo (Lower Burma).  
 Halphong, New York, Tientsin.  
 Hankow, Peking, Yokohama.  
 Hongkong, Penang.

Shanghai Branch, 13 The Bund.  
 Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.  
 Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.  
 A. I. D. STEWART, Manager.

**BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE**  
 Capital ..... Frs. 45,000,000.00  
 Reserves ..... Frs. 45,000,000.00

**Succursales et Agences:**  
 Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon.  
 Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai.  
 Canton, Mengtze, Singapore.  
 Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin.  
 Dondichery, Peking, Tourane.  
 Halphong, Papoote.  
 Hankou, Pnom-Penh.

**Bankers:**  
 In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.  
 In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.  
 L. ARDAIN, Manager.

## 3 Worthy Causes

**WAR LOANS**  
**RED CROSS**  
**Y. M. C. A.**

Shanghai has done her part for the first

two—

**NOW GIVE TO THE Y.M.C.A.**

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**NOW GIVE TO THE Y.M.C.A.**

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—  
 Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000  
 Silver ..... \$1,500,000  
 \$24,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG  
 Court of Directors:  
 Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman  
 G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

F. C. Butcher, Esq.  
 A. H. Compton, Esq.  
 S. H. Dodwell, Esq.  
 C. S. Gubbay, Esq.  
 Hon. Mr. D. Landale  
 E. V. D. Parr, Esq.  
 W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

**Chief Manager:**  
 Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

**Branches and Agencies:**  
 Amoy, Ipoh, Peking.  
 Bangkok, Johore, Penang.  
 Batavia, Kobe, Raigoon.  
 Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon.  
 Calcutta, London, S. Francisco.  
 Canton, Lyons, Shanghai.  
 Colombo, Malacca, Singapore.  
 Foochow, Manila, Sourabaya.  
 Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin.  
 Harbin, New York, Tsingtao.  
 Hlole, Yokohama.

**London Bankers:**  
 London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 13, The Bund.  
 Sub-Agency: 9, Broadway.  
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.  
 Local Bills Discounted.  
 Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
 Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.  
 A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

**Russo-Asiatic Bank**  
 Capital (fully paid) ..... 55,000,000  
 Reserve Fund ..... 26,940,000  
 Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 5,500,000  
 Reserve Fund ..... 1,750,000

Head office: PARMOUR.  
 Paris office: 9, Rue Boudreau.  
 London office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

**Bankers:**  
 London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.  
 Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.  
 Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

**Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:**  
 Bombay, Harbin, Peking.  
 Chanchun, Hongkong, Shanghai.  
 Chetoo, Newchwang, Tientsin.  
 Dairen, Nicolayowsk, Vladivostok.  
 Hailan, O-Amur, Yokohama.  
 Hankow.

**Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia:**  
 SHANGHAI BRANCH  
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.  
 Local Bills Discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.  
 Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.  
 Safe Deposit Boxes.  
 L. JEZERSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for China, Japan and India.

**The Bank of Canton, Limited.**  
 Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid) ..... H\$2,000,000.00  
 Reserve Fund ..... H\$ 240,000.00  
 Investment reserve fund H\$ 40,000

**Head Office:**  
 No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

**Shanghai Office:**  
 No. 2 Ningpo Road.  
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.  
 Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
 C. C. WONG, Asst. Manager.

**3 Worthy Causes**  
**WAR LOANS**  
**RED CROSS**  
**Y. M. C. A.**

Shanghai has done her part for the first two—

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Shanghai has done her part for the first two—

## The Bank of China

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital ..... \$50,000,000.00  
 Paid-Up Capital ..... 12,379,500.00  
 Reserve Fund ..... \$1,296,552.60  
 Special Reserve Fund \$1,595,923.65

**HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.**  
 Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Changchun, Wuhu, Changsha, Anking, Nanchang, Hangchow, Ningpo, Kiukiang, Newchwang, Nanking, Foochow, Harbin, Chinkiang, Amoy, Kirin, Hsuehchow, Canton, Tsinan, Soochow, Hongkong, Chetoo, Wushih, Swatow, Tsingtau, Yangchow, Chungking.

**SHANGHAI BRANCH:**  
 3 HANKOW ROAD.  
 Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:  
 For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.  
 For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.  
 For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.  
 SUNG HAN CHANG, Manager.

**Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger**  
 Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique  
 Societe Anonyme  
 Paid-Up Capital ..... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.  
 London office: 2 Bishopsgate.  
 Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

**President:**  
 JEAN JADOT  
 Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

**Bankers:**  
 London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.  
 Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.  
 Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.  
 Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.  
 New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangement.  
 Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.  
 M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

**Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited**  
 (Established 1850.)  
 Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed: Yen 45,000,000  
 Capital Paid-up: Yen 43,000,000  
 Reserve Fund: Yen 22,100,000

**London Bankers:**  
 The London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.  
 The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.  
 The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

**Branches and Agencies:**  
 Bombay, London, S. Francisco, Buenos Ayres, Los Angeles, Seattle, Calcutta, Lyons, Shanghai, Chanchun, Manila, Shimomoto, Dairen, Mukden, Singapore, Nagasaki, Sourabaya, Newchwang, Sydney, Hongkong, New York, Tientsin, Honolulu, Osaka, Tokyo, Kobe, Peking, Tsinanfu, Kalyen, Raigoon, Tsingtau.

**SHANGHAI BRANCH**  
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.  
 Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.  
 Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
 K. KODAMA, Manager.

**3 Worthy Causes**  
**WAR LOANS**  
**RED CROSS**  
**Y. M. C. A.**

Shanghai has done her part for the first two—

**NOW GIVE TO THE Y.M.C.A.**

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## International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus U.S. \$6,500,000.00  
 Undivided Profits U.S. \$1,245,000.00  
 U.S. \$7,745,000.00

**Head Office:**  
 55 Wall Street, New York  
 National City Bank Building.

**London Office:**  
 22 Bishopsgate, E. C.

**Branches:**  
 Batavia, Kobe, San Francisco, Bombay, London, Santo Domingo, Calcutta, Manila, Santiago de los Caballeros, Canton, Medellin, Caballeros, Cebu, Panama, Shanghai, Colon, Peking, Singapore, (Cristobal C.Z.), Tientsin, Hongkong, San Pedro de Macoris, Yokohama.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia, Petrograd, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Caracas, Santiago de Cuba, Genoa, Santos, Habana, San Paulo, Moscow, Russia, Valparaiso, Montevideo.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.  
 1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

**Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij**  
 (Netherlands Trading Society.)  
 Established 1824.  
 Paid-up Capital:—  
 Guilders 70,000,000 (about \$5,335,333)  
 Reserve Fund:—  
 Guilders 11,595,461 (about \$966,288)  
 Head Office: AMSTERDAM.  
 Head Agency: BATAVIA.

**Agencies in Holland:**  
 THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

**Branches:**  
 Bandjermasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tebing-Tinggi, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tegal, Djember, Penang, Telok-Beiong, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Tjilatjap, Hongkong, Rangoon, Weltevreden, Kota-Badja, Semarang, Langsa, Singapore, Makassar, Soerabaya, Medan.

**London Bankers:**  
 National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.  
 SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.  
 B. G. J. WYNBERG, manager.

**Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation**  
 Savings Bank Office:  
 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.  
 Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.  
 Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.  
 Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.  
 Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

**Commercial Bank of China**  
 Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000  
 Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits: For 3 months at 3½ per annum.







## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 30	—	Seattle, etc.	Kashima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 1	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 2	—	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br. C.P.R.	
July 3	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
July 5	—	Seattle, etc.	Katori Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 7	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br. C.P.R.	
Aug. 15	—	Vancouver	Key West	Br. C.P.R.	
Aug. 15	—	Tacoma and Seattle	Atari Maru	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
Aug. 17	—	San Francisco	E. of Japan	Br. C.P.R.	
Sept. 14	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br. C.P.R.	
Oct. 5	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br. C.P.R.	

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

July 1	—	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus. R.V.F.	
July 3	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 5	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Chikuzen Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 7	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Chikuzen Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 10	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takekuma Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 12	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Kumano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 12	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Tatekuma Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

—	—	Marseilles	Salmon Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
—	—	London, etc.	Tamba Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
—	—	Marseilles	Shokwa Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
—	—	Port Said	Esan Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
—	—	Liverpool, etc.	Kamakura Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

June 30	—	Foochow	Tai-shun	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
June 30	—	D.L. Swatow, H'kong, C'ton	Br. J.M. & Co.		
July 1	—	D.L. Swatow	Wonging	Br. B. & S.	
July 1	—	4.30 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.	
July 1	—	4.00 Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsiao	Chl. N.S.N. Co.	
July 2	—	4.00 Ningpo	Kiangtong	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
July 2	—	D.L. Hongkong and Canton	Sungkiang	Br. B. & S.	
July 2	—	—	Katori Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 4	—	8.00 Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sunung	Br. B. & S.	
July 5	—	7.00 Swatow	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.	
July 5	—	8.00 Swatow	Tamsui	Br. B. & S.	
July 6	—	—	Empress of Japan	Br. C.P.R.	
July 6	—	—	Hongkong	Jap. O.S.K.	
July 16	—	—	Chungking	Br. B. & S.	
July 16	—	—	Kohoku Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
July 18	—	—	Monteagle	Br. C.P.R.	
July 20	—	—	Key West	Br. C.P.R.	
July 22	—	—	Suwa Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 27	—	—	Ecudor	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

June 30	—	Chefoo & Newchwang	Toonan	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
July 1	—	3.00 Vladivostok	Penza	Rus. R.V.F.	
July 2	—	noon W'wei, C'foo & T'sin	Shengking	Br. B. & S.	
July 2	—	3.00 Tientsin and Dairen	Kohoku Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
July 2	—	6.00 Tientsin and Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
July 2	—	Chinwangtao	Upolu	Jap. K.M.A.	
July 2	—	—	Hsinfung	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
July 3	—	—	Ykshin Maru	Jap. D.K.K.	
July 4	—	10.00 W'wei, C'foo & T'sin	Shuntien	Br. B. & S.	
July 4	—	10.00 W'wei, C'foo & T'sin	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.	
July 15	—	—	Keelung Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	

## FOR RIVER PORTS

June 30	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangto	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
June 30	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 1	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J.M. & Co.	
July 1	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangshin	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
July 2	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 2	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br. J.M. & Co.	
June 30	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.	
June 30	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.	
July 6	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Shung	Br. B. & S.	
July 6	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.	

\*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

## Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 29	—	Ningpo	Kiangto	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 29	—	Dairen	Shengking	Br. B. & S.
June 29	—	Chefoo	Felching	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 29	—	Chefoo	Kohoku Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
June 29	—	Hongkong	Sungkiang	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 29	—	Hankow	Kiangshin	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 29	—	Hankow	Tachang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 29	—	Hankow	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.
June 29	—	Hankow	Kashima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

## Men-of-War in Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
ODW	Aug. 15	Hankow	D.L. Lagree Fr-g-b.	Br-g-b.				
SD	June 1	Cruise	Monocacy	Am g-b. 190				McFester
OTW	Oct. 27	T'ien	Nightingale	Br-g-b.				
OD	May 29	Cruise	Falco	Am g-b. 190	3	46		H. J. Ishino
SD	July 11	Corise	Teal	Br-g-b.				
SD	July 13	Corise	Toba	Jap. g-b.				
TTDPW	May 10	Corise	Woodlark	Br-g-b. 150	6	86		

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Str. Kiangto, Capt. J. M. Johanness, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Co's Str. Tachang Maru Capt. H. Yamashiro, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Pootung wharf on Monday, July 1, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund, Tel. No. 3256.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenho, tons 2568 Capt. Jackson, will leave on Monday, July 1, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Str. Kiangshin, Capt. J. R. Milligan, will leave on Monday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Suwo, tons 2571 Capt. Sellar, will leave on Tuesday, July 2, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Man-

## For Southern Ports

**FOOCHOW.**—The Str. Tai-shun, Capt. Westerland, will leave on Sunday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**SWATOW.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Hoihow, Capt. W. T. Rogers, will leave on Monday, July 1, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Tel. No. 77.

**NINGPO.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Hsin Peking, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Monday, July 1, at 4.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HONGKONG & CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sungking, Capt. H. Trowbridge, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, July 2, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**AMOI, HONGKONG and CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, July 4, at 8 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**SWATOW.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yingchow Capt. R. J. Cain, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, July 5, at 7 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**SWATOW.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tamsui Capt. J. S. Dewolf, will leave on Saturday, July 6, at 8 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents Tel. No. 77.

**HONGKONG.**—The Str. Chicago Maru, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzepoo wharf on July 15, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs Jetty at 11 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

## For Northern Ports

**CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG.**—The Str. Toonan, Capt. Taylor, will leave on Sunday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shengking, Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, July 2, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**TIEN-TSIN and DAIREN.**—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzepoo wharf on Tuesday, July 2, at 3 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 2 p.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

**CHINWANGTAO direct.**—The Kallian Mining Administration's Str. Upolu July 2. For Freight or Passage, apply to No. 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. No. Central 1115.

**CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.**—The Str. Hsinfung, Capt. W. S. Ross, will leave on Tuesday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shuntien, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, July 4, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & AN-TUNG.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Pengtien, Capt. Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, July 6, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

## For Foreign Ports

**TAKOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU, & YOKOHAMA.**—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. Manila Maru Capt. N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on July 27. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular to Invoices must accompany to U.S.A. shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at 11 a.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

## Launch Services

**TOMORROW**  
The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Custom's Jetty at 9 p.m. The tender conveying passengers and mails for the R.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave the Custom's Jetty at 3 p.m. Tuesday, July 2, 1918.  
The tender conveying passengers on board the O.S.K. s.s. Kohoku Maru will leave the Canton Road Jetty at 2 p.m.

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.YANGTZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.  
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Luen Yi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Wuchang and Changking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, &c. but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIEN-TSIN (and Peking via Tientsin).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOI, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON S.S.—Suiyang, Sunning, Shikang, Yingchow, Sungking and Kailong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with services to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.50 p.m. The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, &c. see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the Under-Signed, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Train Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, R.C. Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

Agents 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone No. 77.

Passage: Telephone No. 401.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT"  
Trans-Pacific Service

By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers  
"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"  
AMERICAN REGISTRY  
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. VENEZUELA ... July 30	S.S. ECUADOR ... July 27
S.S. ECUADOR ... Aug. 17	S.S. COLOMBIA ... Aug. 24

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two Bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers

"COLUSA" ..... 16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" ..... 15,000 tons  
AMERICAN REGISTRY  
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
S.S. SANTA CRUZ ... AUG. 10	S.S. COLUSA ... AUG. 7
S.S. COLUSA ... Oct. 10	S.S. SANTA CRUZ ... Sept. 25

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freight or passage apply to  
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY  
1-3 Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.  
Telephone Central 5066 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K.  
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)  
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government  
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI  
(Subject to Alteration)

**EUROPEAN LINE**  
For Marseilles  
"SAIGON MARU" (3,000 tons) Capt. S. Kondo,  
**AMERICAN LINE**  
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama and Victoria or Vancouver, B. C.

For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.  
"MANILA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, July 26, July 27  
"ALTAI MARU" (15,000 tons) Capt. —, Aug. 13, Aug. 15

For Hongkong  
"CHICAGO MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. T. Saito, July 15, July 16  
**CHINA COASTING LINE**  
For Tientsin and Dairen  
"KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, June 29, July 2

For Tsingtau, Tientsin and Dairen  
"KEELUNG MARU" (1,560 tons) Capt. S. Imai, July 13, July 15  
For Foochow, Keelung (Formosa) and Takao  
"KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, July 14, July 16

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:  
H. SHIMAMURA, Manager, OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA  
Union Building, 4 The Bund, Tels. 4234, 4235.

Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI.

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OCEAN SERVICES  
LIMITED

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via VANCOUVER

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

For Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	For Hongkong
Empress of Japan ... July 30	Empress of Japan ... July 9
Monteagle ... July 31	Monteagle ... July 15
Key West ... Aug. 15	Key West ... July 26
Empress of Japan ... Sept. 14	Empress of Japan ... Sept. 3
Monteagle ... Oct. 5	Monteagle ... Sept. 21

\* Monteagle calls at Moji † Key West. Cargo only.

DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELERS' CHEQUES SOLD  
Accepted for full face value in every city in America.

For further information regarding quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to  
G. M. JACKSON  
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building, Tel. Central 132.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to  
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,  
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Roads, Tel. Central 151.

Tel. Central 132.

Tel. Central 132.

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## N. Y. K.

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Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

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(Subject to alteration)

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For London or Liverpool via ports.  
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## AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C. and Seattle, Wash.

KATORI MARU ..... 19,000 Capt. L. Noma, July 29  
SUWA MARU ..... 21,000 Capt. T. Sekine, Aug. 19

## SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and K-be.)

YAMAGUCHI MARU ..... 7,000 Capt. Y. Nakajima, July 3  
CHIKUGO MARU ..... 8,000 Capt. K. Saito, July 5  
FUTSUKI MARU ..... 4,500 Capt. N. Tsuruhashi, July 12

## SHANGHAI-MOJI, KOBE AND OKAWA LINE

CHIKUGO MARU ..... 8,000 Capt. N. Nojiri, July 3  
YAMAGUCHI MARU ..... 7,000 Capt. A. Nakamata, July 6  
KUMANO MARU ..... 9,500 Capt. S. Saito, July 10  
OMI MARU ..... 7,000 Capt. M. Machida, July 13

## FOR JAPAN

SADO MARU ..... 12,500 Capt. K. Shinoh, July 13  
KOBETA MARU ..... Capt. K. Inatsu, July 12

## FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU ..... 19,000 July 3  
KASIMA MARU ..... 19,000 Sept. 3

## FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU ..... 21,000 July 23  
FUTSUKI MARU ..... 21,000 Aug. 19

## AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

NIEKO MARU ..... 10,000 July 17  
AKI MARU ..... 12,500 Aug. 21  
TANGU MARU ..... 14,000 Sept. 18

## CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

## BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korea ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to  
T. ISUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

## CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

## TIENSIN-PUKOW LINE

## TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 — Midnight, 1330 — 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Peking-Mukden Line				Tientsin-Pukow Line			
Mail	Local	Express	Mail	Mail	Local	Express	Mail
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The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENSIN-EAST" Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

30 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.  
B — train has buffet car with regular meal service.

S — train has sleep, accom. 1st &amp; 2nd class. S — train has only 1st class sleep, accom.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuehchow or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements  
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press  
should be sent in before 5 p.m. on FridayDistribute Yearly Prizes  
To St. Xavier's StudentsMany Attend To Hear Program And Report At The  
Annual Exercises

St. Francis Xavier's College held its annual distribution of prizes yesterday afternoon at the school where a large attendance of relatives and friends of the students and institution gathered for the exercises.

A very pleasing program of instrumental music, recitations, choruses and solos, together with a short playlet preceded the annual report of the school and the prize distribution. The Rev. Brother Faust, sub-director, read the annual report. The past year has been a very satisfactory one, the Rev. Faust said, both in point of increased attendance and in the raising of the standard of studies. Over 870 pupils attended throughout the year. The College department had an enrollment of 440; Chinese department, 280 and Orphanage 153, with an average attendance of 90 percent. The standard of studies had been elevated and the school could report that the commercial students it had turned out were doing well in business. Students had done very well in the various prize examinations, the sub-director reported. In the Cambridge University local examinations all six students who passed were from the College. The speaker dealt briefly with school sports, in which entire success had been experienced, and spoke of the high tone of conduct and discipline that had been maintained throughout the year.

Among the guests present for the exercises were Mr. Grosse, Consul-General for Russia; Mr. Roy, representing the French Consul-General, Mr. R. H. R. Wade, the Rev. Father Beaumont, the Rev. Father Jacquinot, Mr. Gutierrez, Mr. Almeida, Mr. Carneiro and others.

The list of prizes follows:  
Cambridge University Local Examination  
Seniors—Jose Gutierrez, R. W. Roche, J. Reyes, E. A. Spiegler, J. F. Pereira, C. A. de Piquelredo, J. Gutierrez and J. Reyes obtained distinction in book-keeping.Oxford And Cambridge Society Of Shanghai  
Juniors—T. Thompson, distinction in French; J. E. Azevedo, distinction in French; H. A. de Figueiredo, S. S. Derby, distinction in arithmetic and French; J. de Remedios, A. R. Porteira; E. C. J. Pereira; K. A. Raeburn; A. C. de Remedios, distinction in arithmetic.Preliminary Candidates  
Max. Lessner, Second class honors, distinction in French; T. E. Dunne, distinction in English; E. M. Machado, distinction in arithmetic; J. L. Lattre, distinction in French; A. Horenstein, L. Horenstein, D. C. Alves, O. A. F. Allemao, C. A. Pintos, F. B. Lowry.St. Andrew's Bursary  
Third Prize, value \$40.—K. A. Raeburn.Senior Class  
Alvaro Remedios, prizes for good conduct and application, book-keeping and shorthand, freehand and model drawing and mathematics. A. Thompson, prizes for religious knowledge, history and geography. S. S. Derby, prizes for French and 2nd aggregate.K. A. Raeburn, prizes for English composition and literature.  
A. Porteira, prize for algebra.  
Second Class  
Distribution of Prizes.  
Maximus Zao: Hors concours.  
Thomas Aldeguer, prizes for French, book-keeping, geography, mechanics, algebra, literature.Matthew Yu: prizes for mensuration and surveying, arithmetic, geometry, trigonometry.  
Luis Aquino: prize for aggregate merit.WEEK SHOWS INCREASE  
IN Y.M.C.A. FUND RECEIPTSTotal Is \$85,782 As Compared  
With \$37,778 At End Of  
First Week

An encouraging increase in last week's subscriptions to the Y.M.C.A. Annex fund is reported by the Committee in comparing the receipts for the first two weeks of the campaign.

Yesterday the total reported was \$85,782. The total on the Saturday previous was \$37,778. The workers confidently expect that this week will see a much greater proportional increase as much of the cultivation which had to be done early in the campaign will only then begin to bear fruit. The co-operation of the business men volunteers is also looked to as an important factor in the last week of the campaign.

Several new features will figure in the work during this week. The theater called "Medicated Breeces" has offered the Association 3,000 tickets to be sold at \$1 each, the entire proceeds to go to the annex fund. A number of concerns have already put in bids for blocks of these tickets to be given to their employees and these seems to be little doubt but that the performance will yield the entire \$3,000.

Another prospect for producing funds lies in the gift to the Association of a picture, done by Mr. Zung Mandoo, a leading contemporary representative of the new Chinese style of art. Critics have estimated the value of the picture at \$500.

FORGED SECURITY CASE  
INVOLVES POLICEMANMissing Chinese Constable Implicated As Party To Fraud  
In Mixed Court

A fraudulent security case which involved a Chinese Police Constable and a member of the same force resulted in sentences of one, two and three months for three defendants in the Mixed Court yesterday.

The charge stated that Tsien Vanshiong, formerly a C.P.C. at Hongkew Station, had fraudulently represented himself, both in the Mixed Court security office where he signed a bond, and in the Court during process of a case, as being one Dsong Kyung-yue, proprietor of the Sung Tai pork shop, 27 Woo Pook Loong, Sian Dien-nyen and Dsong Kyung-yue were charged further with conspiracy in the case and received the three and one month sentences respectively. Sian, who was formerly in charge of the richa department of the Star Garage, was the defendant in the previous suit, brought by the Garage, C.P.C. 999, named Sien Young-fok, attached to the Mixed Court, was implicated as having arranged the security for Sian and being aware of the fact that Tsien was posing as Dsong in Court. Inspector Wheeler asked for a warrant for his arrest and stated that as the C.P.C. had not reported for duty he believed that the man had absconded.

The fact of the forged security was discovered when judgment in the previous suit was not paid and Dsong's shop was sealed up by the Mixed Court. Dsong was questioned and admitted to Inspector Wheeler that he knew of Tsien's deception but declared that he had been assured by the C.P.C. that it was all right for Tsien to act as substitute for him.

The case was heard by Spanish Assessor Vizenizovich and Magistrate Li.

HATRED OF GERMANY  
GROWING IN RUSSIASoviet Government Not Overthrown, But Reorganising—  
Kerensky Men At Work

Christiania, May 6. (Dispatch to The London Times).—On the basis of the fragmentary news lately received from Russia through independent Swedish and Danish channels, the situation as described in the Norwegian press may be summarised as follows:

Rumors of the overthrow of the Bolshevik government are unfounded. They probably are due to the fact that the Soviet administration contemplates consolidating itself in a moderate direction. Trotsky has developed into an advocate of a sort of a general compulsory service, including also the workers and peasants. The Committee of the All-Russian Soviet Congress at Moscow agreed to these proposals, which, however, are still being resisted by the proletariat at large.

Trotsky now is accused of the same treason of which he himself formerly accused Kerensky. The People's Commissioners are now being compelled to fight the anarchists in the street just as Kerensky's government had to fight the Bolsheviks during the July revolution last year.

Next to the establishment of a new army, the most reassuring feature is that the officials of the Kerensky regime, who at the downfall of his administration refused to serve under the new masters, have resumed work. This has had the effect of restoring order to a remarkable extent, which is especially visible in the distribution of foodstuffs. The feeling that underlies this work of reconstruction seems to be a growing antipathy for Germany.



# Business and Official Notices

## The Bakit Toh Alang Rubber Estates, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eighth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the above named Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Monday the 8th day of July at 4 p.m. for presentation of the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1918.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Thursday, 4th to Monday, 8th July, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors, Secretaries & General Managers. Shanghai, 29th June, 1918.

## The Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.

### WASTE OF WATER.

Owing to the non-arrival of pumping plant, etc., from England and the enormous increase in the consumption of water, the Company is compelled to invite the co-operation of consumers with the view to the prevention of waste and misuse of water and to supervise their servants in this respect.

Consumers are therefore earnestly requested to call the Company's immediate attention to any case of water running to waste that may come to their notice.

By Order of the Directors,  
F. B. PITCAIRN,  
Acting Secretary and Engineer-in-Chief.  
Shanghai, 28th June, 1918.

## WANTED

A smart Chinese salesman, one with a knowledge of the Gentlemen's Outfitting trade. Apply personally with credentials to  
The Manager,  
THE SHANGHAI STORES Co.,  
21 Nanking Road.

Elizabeth Lloyd, fully qualified in obstetrics, having had 12 years' experience in London and Liverpool Hospitals, is prepared to take cases.  
Phone C. 4718  
Hours 10-12; 2-4.  
1872 Nanking Road.

**BUTTER!**  
**BUTTER!!**  
**BUTTER!!!**

Fresh Butter in one-lb. pats.

"DAISY" BRAND  
and  
"MEADOW" BRAND

may be obtained from all leading Storekeepers in Shanghai and the principal Outports. Shipped to Outports packed in pure machine made tins.

Finest Australian

"BULLFINCH" BRAND  
and  
"RED FEATHER" BRAND

Imported by

**GEDDES & CO., LTD.**

Tel. 346. 5 Peking Road.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 19

## Are you earning less than \$6,000.00 yearly?

If you are—you're on the wrong job. You're in a rut. Why waste a life time working for animal wages,—when it's so easy to get into a Man's Job and earn a Man's salary?

### Be an Engineer!

Get into a new—clean—fascinating—high salaried—dignified profession that assures you a place on Easy Street. Engineers are needed everywhere. Field can't be crowded for years to come. A POSTAL BRINGS FULL INFORMATION.

American School of Correspondence

Dept. 25, 34 Nanking Road, Shanghai

## NOTICE

FOR RENT: Large ground floor office in Allied owned building. Ideal location, two minutes walk from Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Moderate rental. Immediate occupation. Reply to Box 16, THE CHINA PRESS.

## Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

The Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Monday and Tuesday, the 1st and 2nd July, on account of Summer Holidays.

## NOTICE

**Sin Wan Pao Company**  
The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Company's office, 19 Hankow Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 2nd July, 1918, at 5 o'clock p.m.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
L. O. BOJESSEN,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

We are entrenched 1,400 miles distant from Szechuen, the originating market of the World's finest Bristles and most tant from Shanghai, in the Metropolis highly valued skins.

### EXPERTS IN SKINS AND BRISTLES.

TERMS—Cash in advance.  
You pay for samples and telegrams.

We quote cif Shanghai prices.

**WIDLER & CO.**

Chungking, West China.  
Born 1915—Still Existing.

## THE VERITAS INSURANCE CO., LTD. OF BATAVIA

### FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

Policies issued at lowest current rates. Claims paid on the spot.

**THE KLAUBER TRADING CORPORATION AGENTS**

TEL. CENTRAL 2503. 8-B PEKING ROAD.

## R. Martens & Co., Ltd.

No. 1, The Bund

## Warehousing and Forwarding

Own warehouses Shanghai and Vladivostok. Accept cargo for bonded storage at Vladivostok.

## BILL SMITH

says:

FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS ALWAYS USE REYNELL'S HIRANO WATER

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.  
Sole Agents

## Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants, Building Contractors—Engineers' Supplies.  
A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI.

Alcohol Fans, Spring Hinges and Green Wire Cloth.

### TURKISH BATH

and Massage establishment, fat people reduce and benefit your health. We also cure rheumatism, nervousness, sciatica, gout, lumbago, neuralgia and alcoholic and nicotine poison.

15 years' experience in U.S.A.  
Prof. I. K. SETO,  
Tel. N. 2768. 25 North Szechuen Road.

If you are going

to the

UNITED STATES

or

JAPAN

carry your funds in

**AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELERS CHEQUES**

**AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY**

No. 10 The Bund, Tel. 1969

## HELP CEMENT THE TIE OF FRIENDSHIP

Between China and the Allies

## GIVE to the Y.M.C.A. Annex Fund

(Space donated by W. Z. Zee & Sons)



### "MODERN" DUPLICATOR - PRINTER

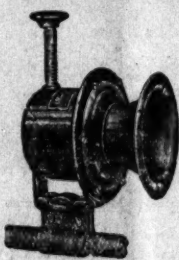
Works with a clay (putty-like) composition which keeps good in all climates. The pad is cleaned as easily as erasing writing from a slate. Contains no glue or gelatin.

WILL MAKE 50 COPIES

WORKS WITH COPYING CARBON OR RIBBON From \$12.00 to \$20.00 according to size

**THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.**

4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI



### EVERY MOTOR-CYCLIST

should have the protection of a

**STEWART**

WARNING SIGNAL

A clear, sharp, warning blast, which will penetrate all other noises—AND WARN BUT NOT FRIGHTEN.

For particulars, apply to the Sole Agents.

**The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.**

## MASON & CO.

### CONFECTIONERS

No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD, (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)

Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions.

Telephone Central 3529

### DRINK

**YAMAROVKA**

Mineral Table Water

SOLE AGENTS: R. MARTENS & CO., LTD. No. 1 THE BUND.

### OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

SUITES of office and godowns to let, in the CHINA PRESS Building and 17 Museum Road. Apply to 10 Yangtzepoo Road.

18538 J.S.

FOR RENT: Office flat, No. 1 Hongkong Road, eight rooms, separate entrance, well lighted, facing North. Immediate occupancy. Apply to Andersen, Meyer and Co., Ltd., Manufacturing Dept., No. 7 Yuen-ming-yuen Road.

18229

### SITUATIONS WANTED

EUROPEAN nurse at present employed, desires position. Good references. Please apply to Box 29, THE CHINA PRESS.

18558 J.S.

YOUNG AMAH seeks position. Speaks good English. Apply to Box 24, THE CHINA PRESS.

18553 J.S.

EXPERIENCED Chinese, seeks position as clerk or assistant bookkeeper. Salary moderate. At references. Apply to Box 6, THE CHINA PRESS.

18549 J.S.

COMPETENT stenographer would like extra work after office hours. Apply to Box 15, THE CHINA PRESS.

18541 J.S.

HIGHLY QUALIFIED ENGINEER with over ten years' engineering and commercial experience in China, seeks connection with enterprising Allied firm. For further particulars, please apply to Box 483, THE CHINA PRESS.

### GODOWNS WANTED

WANTED to rent, godown or building with about 2,000 square feet of floor space for light manufacturing. Location not important but should be near tram line. Cheap rent for floor space the principal consideration. Reply to Box 18, THE CHINA PRESS.

18545 J.S.

### HOUSES WANTED

BUNGALOW, small house or flat wanted, Chinese territory preferred. Apply to Box 4, THE CHINA PRESS.

18516 J.S.

### MISCELLANEOUS

BOARD and LODGING for Chinese students during summer vacation. Large airy furnished rooms to let in well situated foreign buildings within easy reach of tramways. Terms \$2.00 per month for each person, or \$7.00 including board. Lessons also given in English, Chinese or other language at a moderate fee. For further particulars apply to K. D. Pang, No. 2 Chefoo Road.

18537

### TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

18532

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

### APARTMENTS

#### WINDSOR HOUSE

14-18 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back. (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.

Telephone North 481.

#### No. 8 Quinsan Gardens

To let with board comfortable furnished rooms, with every convenience. Excellent cuisine, accommodation for table boarders. Terms moderate. Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

#### Oriental House

31 Boone Road

Two front large rooms, and one back, with bath attached also a small room, facing garden, hot water, moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress.

Telephone North 1102.

TO LET, immediately, a fully furnished two roomed house-keeping flat, screened throughout, with ceiling fan. Taels 80. Best locality. Apply to Box 12, THE CHINA PRESS.

18531 J.S.

CENTRAL DISTRICT: To let, one large double bedroom with bathroom attached, terms moderate. Also vacancy for one or two table boarders. Apply Mrs. Benn, 9 Hankow Road, Flat 18.

18540 J.S.

TO LET, Western district, flat of 3 rooms, bathroom and kitchen, or single room. Apply to Box 9, THE CHINA PRESS.

18523 J.S.

### SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: Steno-typist for general office work by American Import and Export firm. Apply to Box 19, THE CHINA PRESS.

18546 J.S.

### APARTMENTS WANTED

TWO Britishers require 2 bedrooms, with board in a private family. Within easy distance of Hongkew Park. Apply to Box 21, THE CHINA PRESS.

18548 J.S.

WANTED by two bachelors, two furnished, or unfurnished bedrooms, permanent. Hongkew or Central. Apply to Box 22, THE CHINA PRESS.

18548 J.S.

WANTED: By Englishman, furnished bed-sitting room with bathroom and verandah, or small flat. Hongkew or Central district. No boarding house need apply. Address to Box 25, THE CHINA PRESS.

18554 J.S.

WANTED: Furnished or unfurnished flat, on or near Bund, suitable for Mess for two or more. Long lease preferred. Reply to Box 495, THE CHINA PRESS.

18503

WANTED: By young gentleman, (17 years old) board and lodging in private English family. Please state terms. Apply to Box 11, THE CHINA PRESS.

18528 J.S.

WANTED—Cool room, with or without board, located in town, for immediate occupation by young American. Please reply stating terms to Box 14, THE CHINA PRESS.

L.F.

WANTED quiet unfurnished flat, three rooms and bathroom with kitchen, in vicinity of Quinsan Gardens, by permanent resident. Can give references. No boarding house need apply. Please send particulars to Box 497, THE CHINA PRESS.

18524 J.S.

WANTED, two airy adjoining bedrooms, furnished, no board. Hongkew district preferred. Apply to Box 491, THE CHINA PRESS.

18502

### HOUSES TO LET

TO LET for two months, a well-furnished, cool, and pleasantly situated seven roomed house, in the Western district, telephone, garden, tennis and small vegetable garden. Tls. 90 per month. No charge for furnishings. Apply to Box 20, THE CHINA PRESS.

18547 J.S.

FULLY FURNISHED, completely screened, house in Medhurst Road, for July and August. Tennis lawn and stables. Rent reasonable. Apply to Box 490, THE CHINA PRESS.

18495

TO LET, 320 Avenue Joffre, residence of 6 good rooms. Rent Tael 55. Inspection any time. J. T. Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.

18501

TO LET: No. 6 Wayside Road, corner residence of five good rooms, near Wayside trams. Rent Tls. 60. Apply premises for inspection; further particulars Hammond, No. 38 Nanking Road.

18223

### EDUCATIONAL

YOUNG Russian lady, living in the Hongkew district, wishes to take English conversation lessons with a young English lady. Apply to Box 23, THE CHINA PRESS.

18552 J.S.

PRIVATE lessons in English by certificated professional English lady teacher. Reasonable terms. Apply to Box 28, THE CHINA PRESS.

18557 J.S.

### Exchange and Mart

WANTED a second-hand high speed marine motor between 20 and 60 h.p., preferably four cycle, four cylinders, to be installed in a small hydroplane. The motor must be complete and in good condition. Send offers to Box 26, THE CHINA PRESS.

18555 J.S.

WANTED 200 boiler tubes, each 13' long X 3 3/4" External Diameter. Offers and terms to Box 27, THE CHINA PRESS. Will the local agents of the Sterling Boiler Co. communicate with this address and oblige.

18556 J.S.

SLIGHTLY USED, 25 horse power, three cylinder, Union (kerosene) Engine, direct connected to Westinghouse 14 kilowatt, 125 volt, 112 ampere, direct current Generator. Selling price Gold \$2,500.00. For information apply to Box 333, THE CHINA PRESS.

18242

SAFETY Razor Blades Sharpened. Old blades made as good as new. 50 cents a dozen, single blades; 70 cents, double. Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop, 120 Szechuen Road.

18245

STAMPS for sale, a fine collection of over 1,500 stamps (owner collecting for 15 years). Can be seen by appointment. Apply to Box 13, THE CHINA PRESS.

18533 J.S.

MATTRESSES — PILLOWS — BOLSTERS and all other upholsteries need to be re-stuffed, recovered, re-upholstered or renovated. See V. K. Shen & Son. Furniture Makers and Interior Decorators, 9 Bubbling Well Road. Telephone 1710.

18539 J.S.

FOR SALE: 1 thoroughbred setter pup (black), 2 months old. Can be seen by appointment. Apply to Box 17, THE CHINA PRESS.

18543 J.S.

FOR SALE: Victrola IX. Mahogany case, in perfect condition. Thirty-five good records mostly blue and red seal. A bargain for \$115.00. Apply to Box 7, THE CHINA PRESS.

18521 J.S.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 3 Pink





# Saving Paris' Priceless Treasures from 70 Mile Gun and Bombs

## Tremendous Preparations to Defend the Beautiful Statues, Churches, Picture Galleries, Palaces and Tombs of the French Capital with Hundreds of Thousands of Sandbags

UNDER the menace of the German seventy mile freak gun the Parisians are making tremendous preparations to protect their priceless art treasures from injury.

Paris would probably be classed by artists as the most splendid city in the world. Venice and Florence rival each other for the honor of being the world's most beautiful city. It is a sad fact that all these wonderful places are exposed to the destructive rage of the Hun.

To protect Paris is a tremendous task. It is a vast metropolis as well as a city of art. Compared to it such places as Florence and Venice are of trifling extent. The palaces, art galleries, monuments, statues, fountains, churches, that stand in urgent need of protection in Paris, are numbered by the thousands. Many of the towns around this city, suburbs as we should say, such as Versailles and St. Germain, possess treasures but little less valuable than those of the capital.

The Parisian monuments have for some months been in danger from the huge German airplanes of the Gotha type, which have perpetrated three recent raids. Within a few weeks the danger has been greatly increased by the operations of the new German long range gun, which fires its shells from the forest of St. Gobain, about seventy-five miles from Paris, into the city.

The shells are of slight explosive force and their damage is mainly confined to the exterior of the buildings and monuments they strike. On Good Friday, however, one of the shells penetrated the roof of a very ancient and famous church and killed a number of persons among the congregation.

Photographs received from Paris give a very interesting view of the arrangements that have been made to protect the city's monuments. A strong wooden scaffolding of timbers as much as four inches thick is built around the object to be protected. There is a platform at the top covering the monument.

Around and above this wooden framework are piled sandbags about two feet in thick-

ness. Thousands of them are used in the case of some large monuments. Sandbags have proved very efficient in giving protection against fragments of shells and bombs, and it is understood that they will stop a shell from the long-range gun. An iron framework will be used instead of the wooden scaffolding in some places.

Enormous labor has been expended in protecting objects in and around the Place de la Concorde. This has been famous for over a century as the finest open space in any European city. The statues in the Place de la Concorde are very beautiful and around it stand some of the finest public buildings in the city. On one side is a row of splendid ancient pal-

aces that now do duty as public ministries. Just across the river from this centre is the Chamber of Deputies.

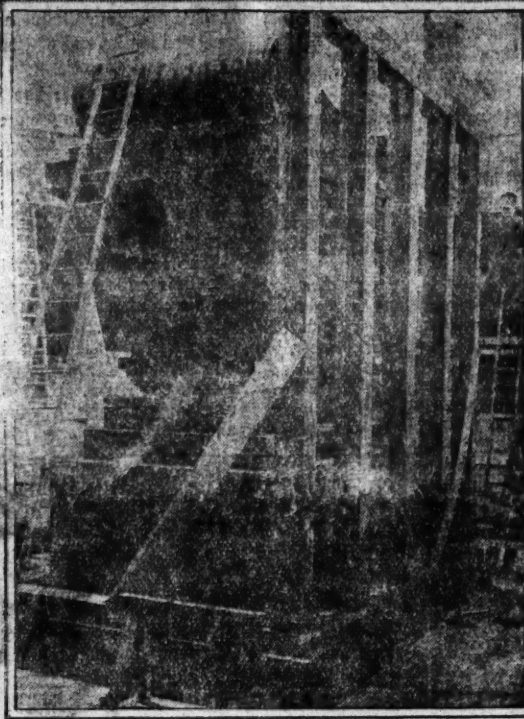
The decorations within the Place de la Concorde include the famous statues personifying the chief French cities, among them those of Strasburg and Metz, ravished from France by the Germans in 1870. These have now been amply protected by sandbags.

In the centre of the Place de la Concorde is a beautiful fountain containing figures symbolic of French rivers, such as the Rhone, Seine, Loire and Garonne. They have also received a defensive covering.

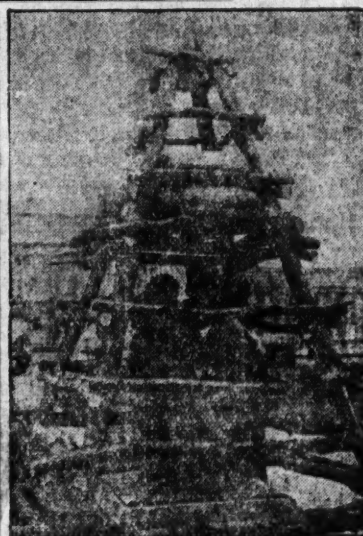
A raiding German aviator would be likely to aim at the Place de la Concorde. A large,



How the Great Napoleon's Tomb in the Chapel of the Invalides Used to Appear to Visitors. The First Step in the Protection of the Tomb from German Shells Is Shown in the Picture on the Right. The Next Step Is to Cover the Wooden Scaffolding With Sandbags.



Tremendous Sandbag Defenses of the Famous Fountains of Versailles, Near Paris.



Preparations to Save a Beautiful Little Group of Children at Play, by the Sculptor Houdon, in the Park of Versailles.

square, open place in the centre of the city, it probably presents one of the best marks visible from the skies. The raider aiming a bomb in its direction would have a strong expectancy of damaging some object of beauty or importance.

In the great Chapel of the Invalides, on the left bank of the River Seine, stands the tomb of Napoleon, the greatest soldier of all history. A German who could succeed in wrecking the tomb of Napoleon and a church at the same time would surely win eternal fame and honor in his own country.

Not wishing to afford any Hun aviator this supreme distinction, the French Government has taken especially great pains to protect Napoleon's tomb. Sandbags by the thousand have been placed against the outside of the church and around the tomb within.

The great Colonne Vendome, made entirely of cannon captured by Napoleon in his battles, has received adequate protection. This was a great undertaking.

The beautiful angels that adorn the doorways of Notre Dame Cathedral will be hidden for the rest of the war. Very extensive protective work has now been completed at the Cathedral.

The Palace of the Louvre, the Arc de Triomphe, the Church of the Madeleine, the Grand Opera House, the Musee de Cluny, the Palace of the Luxembourg, the buildings of

Protecting Pater Rhone, One of the Statues Personifying France's Great Rivers. In the Place de la Concorde, Paris.

the Sorbonne, the Fontaine de Medici, the National Library, the Palais de Justice and the Sainte Chapelle are among the many noted buildings and monuments that have been protected with especial care.

At Versailles stands the greatest palace in the world, built by Louis XIV.

In modern times it has been a museum and art gallery for the pleasure of Frenchmen and visitors from all countries. The pictures and art treasures within its walls are of inestimable value.

The palace presents a great and splendid task. The German aviator or artilleryman has found it a peculiar joy in wrecking it. Countless thousands of sandbags have therefore been used in protecting it. How thoroughly this work has been done is indicated by the fact that even the fountains in the vast grounds of Versailles have been defended.

The courage and cheerfulness of the Parisians under the dangers of bombardment from gun and aeroplane have been splendid.

This attitude of the people has done more than anything else to make the German atrocities ineffective. These atrocities could hardly be expected to do much material damage except to delicate works of art, but the Germans hoped they would disorganize the industrial life of the city. The Parisians have heroically proved this impossible.

Most remarkable has been the courage of the Parisian workgirls who form so conspicuous a part of the population of the gay city. In other times they were largely employed in dressmaking and the various luxury trades for which Paris was noted. Now they are doing many kinds of hard and serious work. In the absence of most of the able-bodied young men at the front they carry on an important part of the industrial life of the nation.

The "midinettes," as these working girls are sometimes called, have not lost their old gaiety and lightheartedness under the dangers that threaten them. They joke and chatter when a shell or bomb falls near them, even when death or injury may be caused by the missile. Their cheerfulness does not prevent them from giving prompt aid to the injured.

A whistle blown by the military authorities gives warning of a coming attack of any kind. The approach of the long-distance shell can be detected several seconds in advance by means of delicate scientific instruments. A different kind of warning is given for shell and airplane attacks.

There is a regular system of drill in schools, workshops and factories on the signal of attack. All persons are expected to take cover, although many are unwilling to do so. If possible they are advised to take refuge in cellars.

According to last reports the airplane attacks were much more dangerous than the shelling. The shell is not able to penetrate more than two floors of an ordinary house. Hence persons on the lower floor of a solid building are quite safe. Some airplane bombs, as is well known, have force enough to demolish an entire building.

The conduct of the Parisians has proved that those who take life cheerfully can meet its worst terrors with the greatest courage.



# Health, Beauty And The Home

## Guarding Your Head's Health and Looks

By Leonard Keene Hirshberg, A.B., M.A., M.D. (Johns Hopkins)

**L**ONG, silky, wavy hair is a woman's crown of beauty. You need not despair, however, if your hair does not measure up to your own standard of comeliness, because it may be your own fault that it doesn't. The errors of omission and commission can often be remedied and Virago changed to Venus.

Sometimes you run your fingers through your hair and your nails encounter a soft, sealy substance. This is a coating which forms on the scalp and it is the murderer of the hair roots. It is commonly known as dandruff. Sometimes it appears in little white dust particles which pour from the hair when you disturb it in any way. At other times it shows as red, oily, itchy spots.

Most of the advertised "cures" for dandruff are based upon the idea that the dandruff infected scalp needs stimulation to yield a growth of hair. This idea was thrown upon the dust heap when one cause of alopecia or baldness was discovered. The hair needs to be kept in a natural healthy state, and then, like a flower in the field, it flourishes on good soil.

The most efficient way to free the hair from dandruff is to prevent the infection from entrance into the scalp. The dandruff germ is easily transmitted from scalp to scalp, and once in, it does its damage.

You cannot expect to do your head and hair justice when you deliberately stick your friend's comb into your hair. Germs are quick travellers, and they love to take journeys into new and undiscovered fields. "They stick" when they once get you. It is not safe to allow someone else to try her hat on your head, or to brush your hair with another's brush, or in



"A good sun bath after the shampoo is the best tonic you can give your hair."

any direct or indirect way put your head into contact with that of another person. All scalps are not diseased, to be sure, but you have no way of knowing which of them are.

The fact that dandruff is a germ disease was proved by Professor Lassar, who reproduced it in guinea pigs. When he rubbed the scales from a human scalp into the backs of these animals the germs soon took root and the pigs suffered from the malady.

If you fail to be very careful with this ailment, and neglect your scalp, you will suffer from falling hair to the extent of perhaps baldness within a period of from two to seven years.

If you have unfortunately already contracted the sickness of a dandruff scalp through your lack of effort to prevent it, maybe your only salvation can rest in the removal of the "coating." Shampoo the scalp thoroughly night and morning until the dandruff disappears. If it re-

turns, wash the hair again and again. Let your wash contain:

Yellow oxide of mercury... 10 grains  
Glycerine ..... 1 dram  
Alcohol ..... 8 ounces

This is POISON if swallowed, but a splendid destroyer of the dandruff germ.

At times the skin of the scalp is apt to become too dry, and a little sulphur ointment may be rubbed into the scalp night and morning in place of the wash. Sometimes you may also wash your scalp with tincture of green soap. Falling hair is due seventy times out of a hundred to the dandruff germ, and perfect cleanliness is the surest way of preventing that germ getting in its deadly work.

To wet the hair too often is not a good thing. The water on the hair evaporates and leaves the hair dry, only to crack or break the strands. Once every two weeks is enough to wash the hair, if in an entirely healthy condition. You can almost tell that your hair needs to be washed at the end of that time when it commences to "fall."

A sun-bath after the wash is the best tonic you can secure. Dry your hair in the sun. It becomes beautifully "fluffy," if fluffiness is at all in the nature of your hair. If it is naturally very oily it loses some of its greasiness.

The idea that frequent cutting of the hair ends in the increase of the number of strands, has been disproved. Growth is not stimulated thereby, nor is increase in thickness encouraged. To singe the hair does even more harm. Next to the dirty, sticky egg shampoo, singeing is an abomination par excellence.

## Beauty Questions Answered

By Lina Cavallieri, The Most Famous Living Beauty.

**H**OW can I keep my hair looking nice and curly without the use of hot curling irons?—DOROTHY.

Here is a formula that will keep your hair in curl for several days, provided you roll it up afterward on kid curlers, or on papers, until the hair has dried in the shape you want it to go:

Gum arabic ..... 1/2 ounce  
Carbide of potash ..... 1/2 ounce  
Glycerine ..... 1/2 ounce  
Rose water ..... 1 pint  
Portugal extract ..... 2 ounces

**M**Y eyebrows and eyelashes are thin and far too light for my coloring. How can I make them thicker and darker?—MYRA J.

First spend ten or fifteen cents for an eyebrow brush; then brush your eyebrows and eyelashes every evening as regularly as you braid your hair for the night. After brushing thoroughly massage them very gently with a tiny bit of olive oil or lanolin. This treatment will stimulate their growth wonderfully, and as their growth increases you will find they will turn darker with surprising rapidity. You should brush your lashes upward. This will make them curly.

**D**ID you ever hear of any one using the juice of the beet to improve their complexion?—ROSE C.

Yes, it is much used in Oriental countries. The women of China, Turkey and Egypt have a wonderful faith in the tonic effects on the skin of what they term the blood of the beet. The stain the juice leaves can be readily removed with tepid water.

**W**ILL you please advise me of a way to stimulate the growth of eyelashes and brows and also how to make them darker?—A. R.

To make the eyelashes grow more rapidly dip a soft brush into lanolin and touch the edges of the lids with it. This should be repeated every night before retiring. The eyebrows, also, may be made thicker by massaging them every night with finger tips that have been dipped into lanolin. And since I advise

against the use of hair dyes I cannot conscientiously advocate dyeing the eyebrows and eyelashes. But, as you stimulate the new growth it may come in a trifle darker. You might try the following tonic on your eyebrows:

Olive oil ..... 1 ounce  
Tincture of cantharides... 1/2 dram  
Oil of nutmeg ..... 1/4 ounce  
Oil of rosemary ..... 1/4 ounce

**I** HAVE brown hair and eyes and am of medium height. What colors and styles do you think would be most becoming to me?—LEONA.

With your brown hair and eyes you have the widest possible variety of colors to choose from; and a medium figure is the easiest one to find a becoming style to suit. Try to select a style that is not too bizarre, because when your friends will not tire of your clothes so easily. Do not choose brown except when unavoidable, as you would look much better in some contrasting color like green or a dark red shade. I mean, of course, the duller and quieter tones—not the Easter-egg varieties that are so prominently displayed just now in many shop windows.

**P**LEASE let me know of some safe remedy for blackheads under the eyes and on the nose.—G. B.

Scrub the affected parts with green soap, using a complexion brush. Then, after pressing out the blackheads, place cold cream on the affected parts, or bathe the face in rosewater to allay the irritation. If the trouble still returns try this ointment every night:

Salicylic acid ..... 50 grains  
Pure lard ..... 50 grains  
In the morning bathe the face gently in the following astringent lotion:  
Rose water ..... 3 ounces  
Elder flower water ..... 1 ounce  
Tincture of benzoin ..... 1/4 ounce  
Tannic acid ..... 5 grains

**W**ILL you kindly tell me how I can get rid of wrinkles

around the corners of the eyes and in the forehead?—F. W.

Those lines at the corners of the eyes are the paths of laughter, and those in the centre of the forehead between the eyebrows are due to the bad habit of scowling. You should avoid eye-strain of any kind and you must see to it that your skin is not too dry. Here is a cold cream, possessed of an astringent quality, with which you should massage your face every night before retiring:

Almond milk ..... 1 1/2 ounces  
Rose water ..... 6 ounces  
Alum ..... 60 grains

**M**Y hair is very thin and comes out continually. Do you advise brushing it more, and what kind of a brush do you recommend?—MISS C.

While your hair is so thin I would advise you to be very careful not to brush it too much. The mania for over-brushing is responsible for the loss of many fine heads of hair. The trouble is probably due to a lowered tone of your general physical health. Build that up. Also shampoo your hair once in two weeks in castile soap and warm water and then apply the following tonic:

Alcohol (95 per cent)... 4 ounces  
Quinine ..... 15 grains  
Castor oil ..... 1/2 ounce

Never use a wire hair-brush and see that the bristles in the one you do use are firm and even, though never stiff. A stiff, penetrating brush acts as an over-irritant to the scalp.

**C**AN you tell me how to keep from ruining all my dresses from excessive perspiration under the arms. I wear shields, but it doesn't seem to do much good.—MRS. F.

Here is a safe remedy that can be applied daily under the arms to check excessive perspiration and to neutralize the odor:

Solution of formaldehyde (U. S. P.) ..... 8 ounces  
One tablespoonful to a quart of water, external use only.

## How to Prevent the Presence of Bacteria in Milk

**I**N ordinary milk it is well known that bacteria are always present in large numbers and that if we value the health of our households these infective growths must be eliminated. There are many ways by which these gain access to the milk.

When the milk is fresh, provided the animal is absolutely healthy, it is in a perfectly sterile condition. But there are few of us who can secure milk in this state. From the body of the animal, from the hands and clothes of the milker or through its brief contact with the vessels into which it is drawn the milk quickly becomes a prolific forcing medium for various deadly germs and actively malignant bacteria, unless extra precautions are observed.

Of course, there are a great number of germs found in milk that are practically harmless. Such germs can be taken into the human system with perfect impunity. In fact, declares Henry H. Wing, a prominent bacteriologist in Cornell, in his treatise on "Milk and Its Products," there are probably no germs normally found in milk that may be classed as harmful, because the majority of them serve merely to transform dead organic matter into its original condition or to bring about specific changes in the character of the milk itself. We call these latter milk ferments.

The manufacturer of butter is greatly aided by the presence of these ferments; while presence of certain other germs is indispensable to the manufacture of cheese. With these germs we have no quarrel. It is the disease germ which may be precipitated into the milk from the dust-laden atmosphere from the animal itself, which may be afflicted without the knowledge of the dairyman, or it may be carried in the water used in cleansing the milk vessels, or by individuals suffering from the disease. It is the presence of such germs that causes the serious and sometimes fatal results that follow the consumption of ice cream, certain kinds of cheese and other products made with contaminated milk.

If milk that is to be used for human consumption is first cooled to a temperature of 40 degrees Fahrenheit

or thereabouts, very little fermentation can take place. But the average housekeeper in a large city must trust these things to the discretion of the company from whom she buys milk. She is, however, criminally negligent if she does not assure herself of the methods employed by this firm to render the milk thoroughly wholesome and fit for use in a home where there are babies or growing children.

Heat is considered by men who have made a scientific study of the subject as the best possible agent that can be used for the destruction of all harmful germs. This process is called sterilization. To sterilize milk and render it absolutely free from infective bacteria it should be subjected to a heat of 212 to 240 degrees Fahrenheit for one hour on each of three successive days.

Unfortunately, this extremely high temperature has a disagreeable effect on the palatability of the milk, so, in order to overcome this, another process, known as pasteurization, is used. This is the one in most common and general use. As most people know, it takes its name from the scientist, Pasteur, who first discovered and used this process in controlling the fermentation of wine and beer.

Between this process and that of sterilization the only difference lies in the degree of heat applied. For this reason pasteurization might properly be called an incomplete or partial sterilization.

When successfully pasteurized milk will remain sweet from thirty-six to forty-eight hours longer than ordinary milk. The process is an extremely simple one, wherein the milk is raised to a temperature of about 165 degrees Fahrenheit and then held there for ten or twenty minutes. It should be quickly cooled afterward to 50 degrees Fahrenheit or below.

A still better way to prevent bacterial infection in milk for household purposes is to use only certified milk, which means milk whose sanitary condition is certified to or guaranteed by an official organization, like a local board of health or an especially appointed milk commission.

Such milk is, by this means, guaranteed to be produced under the

most rigid sanitary precautions possible; also, the milk itself is certified to be of a certain fixed standard of cleanliness, purity and composition. Originally produced for infant feeding and for hospital use only, its usefulness has been greatly increased by a wide demand for it among all classes of consumers.

Owing to its greatly increased cost of production over ordinary milk, it is not only comprehensible but right that certified milk should cost more per quart than any other kind. Then, too, certified milk is superior to pasteurized or sterilized milk for this reason: The former is kept as clean and free from foreign matter as possible, in every stage of its production, while the latter are merely treated to a certain degree of heat which will kill or prevent the further development or growth of objectionable bacteria.

Certified milk cows are installed in specially constructed cement or glazed tile stables, which are kept, at all times, absolutely clean, well ventilated and sanitary in every particular. Moreover, great care is exercised to select only the healthiest and most vigorous cows, and the wearing apparel of the milkers is changed throughout every single day. In addition the milking utensils are thoroughly sterilized before being used.

All this tends to increase enormously the cost of marketing certified milk for general use, but it is decidedly one of the best and most approved ways of presenting this valuable food product to the public as germ-free as possible.

After the recent tragic illness of General Maude, the beloved English hero of the Mesopotamia campaign, no one can afford to neglect any precaution that will help to ensure the purity of the milk they use. We are told that while the General was in a certain restaurant in some city in Mesopotamia he ordered a cup of coffee, into which he thoughtlessly poured milk that was standing in an open tin can on the table. It appears that some one else who was there drank a cup of that same coffee also, but without the milk, was unharmed, while General Maude was overcome with the deadly cholera germs directly traceable to this infected milk.

## What the Doctor Advises

By Brice Belden, M. D.

**M**Y daughter, eighteen years of age, has a very poor circulation; except on warm days in summer her hands and feet are very cold. What can be done to improve the circulation and will this condition cause hardening of the arteries in time?—L. D.

If the heart is sound the trouble may be due to intestinal poisoning or to anemia. Excessive flesh eating, constipation and the eating of anything that interferes with good digestion may bring about intestinal intoxication, particularly if the individual is inactive. There is an excessive accumulation of blood in the abdominal organs, with a corresponding withdrawal of blood from the extremities. Poisons circulating in the blood cause spasm of the blood vessels of the extremities, which further intensifies the bloodless condition. Such patients may not be anemic at all. Treatment in your daughter's case will depend upon whether she has heart trouble, is anemic, or suffers from intestinal poisoning.

**I** AM seventeen years of age and a college student. I study hard in the daytime and work late at times on my books. By wearing glasses and reducing my diet I have improved excessive nervousness, but this seems to have weakened my will, so that I am tremulous whenever I have to employ my will power, as in the presence of an audience. What would you advise me to do?—H. H. H.

You need exercise and a generous diet; you are evidently giving yourself up to your books quite completely, which is a grave error. You must order your life more rationally and balance your intellectual and hygienic requirements better, like the ancient Greeks. In the long run you will accomplish more if you do all things temperately. What good will your education be if your nervous system is disordered and exhausted? You must go in for active games and cultivate your will and your nervous resources as well as higher mathematics. Avoid the nerve poisons; in other words, tobacco, alcohol, tea and coffee. Expedite elimination, thereby reducing the factor of intestinal poisoning, which has probably also entered into your case because of your irrational mode of living. For this purpose take a dram of the elixir of cascara every night. As a tonic for the nervous system take the following:

Compound elixir of the glycerophosphates (national formula) ..... 6 ounces  
Two teaspoonfuls after meals, in water.

**I**S there any way of treating milk so as to make it acceptable to and digestible for the people who insist that they cannot drink it for one reason or another?—P. S.

Yes. The addition of 20 grains of the citrate of soda to each quart of milk gives a soft instead of a tough curd. Milk so treated is much more digestible, and also very useful in the treatment of malnutrition and the fatigue of neurasthenia.

**M**Y daughter underwent an operation a year ago for an ulcer of the stomach. All last Winter she was much nauseated, but this left her for a long while, returning again, however, a few weeks ago. The spells of nausea occur about three times a week and last about an hour. What do you think is the trouble with her and what should we do?—R. H.

While the symptom you describe is distressing it may not indicate anything of moment and may finally fall to recur. On the other hand, it may mean that adhesions have formed at the site of operation. Even the formation of adhesions does not necessarily mean that surgical intervention is necessary, but it is quite possible that it may become so. You should seek the advice of the surgeon who operated upon your daughter.

**I** HAVE been suffering from nasal catarrh ever since I can remember. I have been using salt water for years, but it does not cure. Will you please tell me something that would be useful in an atomizer?—M. D.

It may be that you have been using too strong a salt solution. Salt is exceedingly irritating to the lining of the nose if used above a certain strength, about a teaspoonful to a quart of water. Perhaps merely stopping the use of the salt solution may relieve you entirely. If you find that the trouble still continues, use the following spray in your atomizer, though you should make it a point to have your nose examined for removable defects that may be causing great irritation:

Bicarbonate of soda ..... 1 dram  
Borate of soda ..... 1 dram  
Glycerin ..... 4 drams  
Carbolic acid ..... 30 drops  
Water ..... 4 ounces  
Add enough water to make a quart and use with atomizer.

**W**HAT is the best diet for a person who has acne, and should hot or cold water be used on the skin in this condition?—T. T.

Avoid rich food, eat no pastry, meat of animal fat; also avoid the excessive use of sweets; eat all fresh fruits. Bathe the parts night and morning with very hot water and castile soap.

**M**Y little girl, now ten years old, has within the last month had four attacks of convulsions in her sleep. What do you think is the cause of this and is the trouble curable?—E. W. O.

The case looks like one of nocturnal epilepsy. Epilepsy is curable in about 10 per cent of the cases. Possible causes which have to be looked for and removed are intestinal worms, digestive disorders, injuries of the head, decayed teeth and a failure to cut certain teeth, the irritation of which leads to the convulsions. A five-grain capsule of pill of chloral hydrate in the evening, has been found efficacious in the nocturnal epilepsy of children, but such a measure must not be adopted without the sanction of your physician, as some condition may exist which would make it inadvisable in your little girl's particular case.

**I** AM a private switchboard operator, thirty years of age. My appetite is good, but I always feel tired and have severe headaches daily. I am anemic and have bags under my eyes. I do not sleep well, getting about seven hours' rest. Am of very small physique. I work from eight to six in a tiny room, the door of which I am compelled to keep closed; there is a window opening upon a court; I sit at the board all day, except an hour for lunch. Kindly advise me.—G. C.

You have yourself stated the probable cause of most of your troubles: you are working under very unhygienic conditions and you should discontinue your self-sacrifice. Being of frail physique, you have been affected more markedly than a stronger person might have been in the circumstances described. It is the deprivation of oxygen and the rebreathing of vitiated air that have affected your health. You need not expect to improve in any way so long as you continue to work under the conditions described by you.



## CAMPBELL FIRST ACE OF AMERICA

Californian Honored As Were Thaw And Peterson, Who Flew In Lafayette Corps

### DOWNS A FIFTH ADVERSARY

Two British Airmen, Falling In The German Lines, Escaped Amid Rain Of Bullets

By Edwin L. James

With the American Army in France, May 21.—The first American trained ace, has arrived. This morning Lieutenant Douglas Campbell of California brought down his fifth boche plane in a fight back of our lines. Besides Campbell, America has two other aces, Major William Thaw and Captain D. M. K. Peterson, but both Thaw and Peterson got their training in the Lafayette Escadrille. Campbell never trained with any other outfit than the Americans, and never did any air fighting before he arrived on the American front a few weeks ago.

**Son Of Lick Astronomer**  
Campbell is the son of the Chief Astronomer of the Lick Observatory, near Pasadena, Cal. He joined the American Air Service after the United States entered the war and came to France and began practice flying last Fall. He is 22 years old. He is the first to get the credit of being a Simon-pure American ace. He brought down his first boche on April 14, for which he was awarded the Croix de Guerre. He brought down his second on May 18, third May 19, and fourth May 27. On May 28 he shot down a machine, but its destruction was not officially confirmed.

This morning Campbell and another American flier saw a boche two-seater observation plane protected by a monoplane fighter over the American lines. Campbell took the biplane machine for his prey. The German Avion started south with Campbell after him. The German observer trained his gun on Campbell, but didn't touch the doughty American. The boche was miles behind our lines before Campbell got its pilot and the machine crashed to the earth.

Campbell is the hero of an attack by six German planes a few days ago, and yesterday he saved a wounded British pilot from a pursuing boche Albatross. He fights much as Lieutenant Luthery, who was known as the "Lone Star" because he preferred to be out hunting alone. Campbell is entirely modest about his accomplishments and is not at all flustered about becoming an ace. He said he had only begun to shoot down the boches. The American outfit to which Campbell is attached has distinctly made good since its arrival back of the American lines. It now has a score of seventeen boches brought down.

**British Fliers' Escape**  
Lieutenant Leslie Kirk, pilot, and Lieutenant William Richards, observer, had their airplane brought down by German fire while on aerial raid against a German city. They left their machine some ten miles back in boche territory, and made their way to the French and American lines. That is the official way of recording what I believe to be one of the most remarkable exploits of this war. Lieutenants Kirk and Richards belong to one of the British air units which have been proving to the boche, since he has made aerial raids common, that London and Paris are not the only cities to suffer.

It was 10 o'clock on a bright moonlight night when three machines set out to drop bombs on a certain German city. The big planes took the air and turned toward their objectives. The alarm had been given, and as they moved in on the city a barrage fire caught them. Two kept on, but a piece of "archie" got Kirk's engine, and from an altitude of 4,500 meters he had to come down quickly. He stuck the nose of the machine into the ground, smashing it and throwing Richards out. Meanwhile they had dropped their bombs. Kirk leaped from the machine, resuscitated the unconscious Richards, and they started south.

**Heard Own Aircraft**  
It was then about 11 o'clock. The two Englishmen frequently heard the voices of boches, but dodged them and kept on walking until it began to get light, at 3.30 a.m. Then they hid in a thicket. As day came on they saw a refuge right in the midst of a nest of German guns. Sentries several times passed almost close enough to touch them. The two had only half a cake of chocolate between them for food that day. They lay in the bushes until that night. In the meanwhile Kirk and Richards' companions had given them up as lost and so reported them. The hands of comrades had tenderly packed their kits to be sent back to England.

That night their comrades had staged a show over the same German city to avenge them. A big unit started out about 10 o'clock. Lying in their refuge, Kirk and Richards heard their comrades fly north when the German guns all about them began to send up a barrage to try to halt the raiders. They said the two thought it was a good time to move. Carefully guarding their path, they made their way through part of the third German line, then through part of the second. Crawling out, they leaped through the first German line where it happened to be lightly held and found themselves up against barbed-wire defenses. These were too high to crawl over without exposing themselves to a great deal of fire. They tried to get under, only to find the wire of a rabbit-proof kind which they couldn't crawl through. Fearing all the time they would strike a charged wire, they set about to pull up the stakes one by one and burrow beneath the wire. After an enormous amount of physical labor they succeeded in getting beyond the wire, when they were discovered and firing started.

**In Rain Of Bullets**  
"Then," as Kirk told me his story today, "we lay down, and the bullets began to fall around us. They hit my feet and my head and, believe me, between my toes. We moved a bit, and the firing got worse. I saw one boche, ten yards away, banking at me, and I started yelling 'Kamerade!' The dirty boches would

## Foch Has The Responsibility, None Of The Allies Can Limit Support

By Charles H. Grasty

Paris, May 11.—Lord Derby's speech on Thursday was aimed at what is universally regarded as the bull's-eye of the present situation—the maintenance of unity of command on an efficient working basis. With the Germans preparing another attack similar to that of March 21, General Foch bears the greatest weight of responsibility that any one man ever had, and the highest duty of every allied Government is to hold up his hands.

An authority, commanding worldwide respect and closely in touch with the military situation, gives this statement of The Times: "General Foch has been selected by the Governments of France and Great Britain and the United States as General-in-Chief, directing all the Franco-British front. He has been charged by those three Governments with complete and undivided and indivisible responsibility for success or failure on the western front."

"All three Governments concerned have in effect, solemnly pledged themselves to place at the disposition of General Foch those elements of their military forces which he desires, and at the times and places where he desires to have them. His responsibility is absolutely indivisible except by rescinding the convention of Beauvais."

"When he asks one of these Governments to give him such and such part of its military forces, in order to enable him to carry out his plans and to bear the responsibility with which he is charged, if that Government says, 'No, your plan conflicts with some plan of our own and you must subordinate your plan to ours,' then that Government attempts to share General Foch's responsibility. This it cannot do."

"There is no provision in the convention of Beauvais for the responsibility being placed anywhere except with General Foch. Each Government is in honor bound to do its best to help him carry this responsibility. This responsibility can be divided only by rescinding the convention of Beauvais; by a revision to the former order of things, which brought us so nearly to great disaster; by dividing the responsibility, as it was before, among three separate and independent nations, who wage three separate and independent wars and who vainly attempt to fight the common party by three separate and independent armies under three separate and independent Commanders-in-Chief."

"From such a reversion to the former order of things, God protect us."

pay no attention at all, we thought we would go away from there. It wasn't healthy, I saw."

Then Kirk told me how, with twenty machine guns and half a hundred rifles going at them, they made their way to a river which runs in No Man's Land. This river was beyond a map's depth, and Kirk is a very poor swimmer. Richards, being the better swimmer and thinking there might be wire in the stream, swam it first, and then signaled Kirk, who made his way across. Then, with guns still ranging on them, they made their way to the allied lines.

Just as he was sitting down to breakfast the commander of their unit got a telephone call from Kirk and Richards, and at once set an automobile for them.

I found them writing, in dry clothes. Kirk wore the uniform of a French Corporal and Richards the uniform of a French private. The whole unit took a half day off to celebrate the return of their lost comrades. Kirk is a very modest man from Glasgow, way. Richards is of Welsh birth, and enlisted in London. After a long time Kirk consented to tell me about their escapade.

"Jolly bit of luck, don't you think?" he asked. "Serves the boches right for not letting us surrender. What did they expect us to do when we yelled 'Kamerade!' and they kept on shooting? 'Twas quite the proper thing to run, what? We did. I'll never forget what a rotten shot that Hun was who, ten yards away, missed, and missed me every time, bless him. I have a leave coming, and expect to go to 'blighty' for a bit. I shall return to help stage more shows against the Hun."

Kirk has been flying two years. He has spent more than 600 hours in the air.

## BOLSHEVIST SPIRIT MENACES AUSTRIA

German Elements Seek To Overcome It By Increasing Their Powers

By Julius West

Berne, May 30.—The political situation in Austria may be summed up briefly as follows: The Government feels itself less and less able to assist the growth of the Bolshevist spirit among the non-German population, especially among the Slovenes, while on the other hand the Austro-Germans are attempting to take over the Government more and more.

A few days ago Germans and Austrians in a conference held in Vienna demanded the creation of a German council for Austria in order to insure unity of action. In the program suggested for the council are the introduction of German as the official language throughout Austria, the creation of a strong centralized administration in order to protect the German minorities such as exist in Bohemia, the suppression of movements looking toward the independence of subject nationalities, and the settlement of the future relations of the Germans with the Magyars and Poles on the basis of a closer union between Germany and Austria-Hungary. Access to the Adriatic was proclaimed an essential point in this program. The names of the principal leaders of this movement are still unpublished.

It is easier to trace the growth of Germanism than of Bolshevism; certain facts indicate that the spirit

of revolt is strong. The statements contained in my despatch of two days ago, referring to reports of disturbances at Graz and Laibach, are confirmed in today's papers, which put the number of casualties in each place at some thousands. Such news, however, should be treated with caution. Austrian exchange, though it has fallen slightly in the last few days, is not indicative of serious internal troubles.

Rather more significant is the fact of delay in the arrival of Viennese papers, the last to hand being Monday's. The Neues Wiener Journal of that date contains an article on the shortage of light materials for men's summer attire. Whereas a lightweight suit by a good tailor used to cost \$8.75, now the coat alone, in the rare cases where it is obtainable, costs at least \$40. Only winter stuffs are now to be had, a suit costing at ordinary tailors from \$62.50 to \$72.50, and at first-class establishments \$200 to \$250.

"For summer," says that Journal, "we must eventually consider light garments made of paper. We are now informed that a white jacket may be made to sell from \$8.50 to \$12.50. Naturally it should not be allowed to get wet, or it looks horrible and completely loses its shape." Thin linen underwear has also disappeared from the market. The hot summer, the article concludes, may be fatal to those unprovided with lightweight clothes.

As part of the general movement of Russians in this country to speed help to their native land, announcement was made last night of the organization of the Voluntary Association of Russian Army and Navy Officers in the United States, with headquarters in the Fuller Building, at Twenty-third Street and Broadway. The members are Russian officers sent here as experts to look after munition supplies for Russia. Many of them participated in the war against the Central Powers.

They have founded their society with the following general principles: Union of all Russian Army and Navy officers residing in the United States for the purpose of lending active help to Russia in her great struggle against the coalition of the Central Empires and against Bolshevism in all its forms, and to lend mutual, material, and moral assistance to its members. The association has about a hundred members and Colonel I. A. Siderkin is President.

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## PLEDGE TO WIN WAR ON LUSITANIA DAY

Through Cheers Sentiment: 'We're Out To Lick The Kaiser If It Takes 20 Years'

### HONOR MEMORY OF CHOATE

Roosevelt Calls For Army Of 10,000,000 If Needed, And Warns Of Drive

New York, May 3.—Determination to fight to the finish against Prussianism was expressed by all the speakers and shouted uproariously by the audience at the Win-the-War mass meeting held last night at Carnegie Hall by the American Defense Society and American Rights League. The sentiment of a line one of the vocal offerings of the Four-Minute Song Men, "We're out to lick the Kaiser if it takes us twenty years," was popular with the audience.

The meeting was also an anniversary memorial to the victims of the Lusitania and Charles S. Fairchild, former Secretary of the Treasury who presided declared that "from the moment the Lusitania was sunk this country was at war with Germany." Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma, also denounced the sinking of the Lusitania as the token of the German spirit which finally made the people of America realize what they were facing.

"This should be a penitential day forever for America," said Colonel Roosevelt. "When the Lusitania was sunk we still failed to prepare, and the fact that we thus failed showed that our unpreparedness was as profound in the soul as in the body. Let us humbly thank our God that our people at last have awakened. It was the eleventh hour, but not the twelfth. If we had not wakened never after the close of this war would an American have been willing to look the citizens of another free nation in the face, thank heaven we have won the right to walk with heads erect, but I want to see at the end of this war Americans deserving to be greeted in England and France as the representatives of the armies of Great Britain and France are greeted here. We must not confine ourselves to applauding others in a war that is as much ours as theirs."

### Wants Army Of 5,000,000 Men

"No American has a right to feel satisfied until we have in France so many million fighting men that the request of the War Department that the French and the English Armies and transferred to us, for we deserve to bear it. I hope to see immediately provision for an army of 5,000,000 men, and tell the War Department that if they need them another 5,000,000 can be had on top of that."

"We have a gallant but small army on the other side. We have for the last six weeks been sending troops rapidly across, but perhaps most of them have as yet only been able to take the places of the English troops

that have been sent to the front. That is not enough."

He demanded a speeding up of industrial work in support of the army and denounced profiteering by rich and poor. "If any riveter in a shipyard," he said, "drives only sixty rivets where he could drive 120 he has driven sixty for freedom and left sixty undriven for the sake of the Hohenzollern. There is only one way to get peace, and that is to bring the Hohenzollerns to their knees."

Colonel Roosevelt warned against the lure of the next German peace offensive, and declared that no tempting terms as to the west should induce the Allies to assent to a peace that would leave Germany in control of Eastern Europe and the Balkans. Freedom for the Czech-Slovaks, the Yugoslavs, the Armenians, the Jews in Palestine, the Arabs, and the Syrian Christians and liberation of all the countries overrun by Germany during the war were demanded as essentials of a lasting peace, and the Colonel did not overlook the opportunity to call for a declaration of war on Turkey and Bulgaria.

### Honor Memory Of Joseph H. Choate

Mr. Fairchild, opening the meeting, referred to the services of Joseph H. Choate in the period during which we were coming into the war, and at his request the audience stood for a moment as a tribute to Mr. Choate's memory.

"It has been said that it takes two to make a quarrel," said Mr. Fairchild. "It has been demonstrated that it does not take two to make a war. This we learned from Germany's conduct, which included the Lusitania sinking. Now we are at

war, and the war is intrusted to men who are, under our government system, more rigidly fixed than in other democratic countries. Hence our criticism of the actions of our officials is under a peculiar and delicate restraint. If we do not take extraordinary pains to deny ourselves any expression of impatience without suggestions to remedy the complaint we only weaken the power and influence of the Government. We cannot change it and better it without sympathetic aid."

"When I feel impatient and over-critical—I cannot feel angry—I feel sorry for the men who have the responsibility, and I sometimes say to myself, 'Well, who are you to criticize? Suppose you had these responsibilities, what would you have made of them?' I feel sorry because I know that the judgment of all the ages to come will pass upon the actions of these men, that the men who fail or succeed in this great crisis of the world will have to stand for all time before the judgment of mankind. Therefore we should do all that we can to help, all that we can to encourage, and nothing to discourage or create distrust unless we have come to the conclusion that it is our absolute duty to do so."

He pleaded for economy on the part of all citizens, and said that the late James Stillman, returning from France last November, had told him that (Mr. Stillman) had been so impressed by the economies and sacrifices which the people of France were making and expected to make for many years after the war, because France needed it, that he had himself given up all of his automobiles and every expendi-

ture except what was necessary for his living expenses in order to have all his resources available.

### Organized Murder For Profit

Senator Owen referred to the careers of the monarchs who are said to be the Kaiser's favorites in history, and said that Frederick the Great had set Prussia on its way. "Frederick made all his wars for profit," said Senator Owen. "They were organized murder for property belonging to other people. The Hohenzollern policy has been to organize strong armies, to prepare themselves thoroughly, to pounce upon the unsuspecting and take whatever is available. Viewed as a moral proposition, it is organized military robbery and murder for profit."

"There is one tender spot in Germany which we have not yet struck, and that is the Hohenzollern covetousness, their desire to make money out of war, to enlarge their own power out of war. So I want to read you a proposal which I call the Teutonic taboo."

Thereupon the Senator read a joint resolution which he had recently submitted in the Senate for an absolute economic boycott of Germany by the world until she submitted herself to international law. The very stringent measure suggested were applauded vigorously by the audience, but Colonel Roosevelt, referring to them in his speech later, said: "Senator Owen's proposals will remain a scrap of paper until we smash the military power of Germany."

Signaler Tom Skehill of the Australian Army told of the harm done by unpreparedness in various stages of the war.

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# AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JUNE 30, 1918

## Motor Trouble Finders Are Akin To Physicians

Loss Of Engine Power Can Be Found Only  
By Study And Experience

The ability to find trouble quickly in the power plant of an automobile frequently appears to be intuition, but it is not. It is skill born of experience patiently acquired. Some automobile operators, like some doctors, are more adept at locating an abnormal condition than others; in fact, the skillful automobile trouble-finder is much like the skillful diagnostician of human ailments in many ways, but there is nothing mysterious about their ability to determine the cause of mechanical derangements.

Like the human body, the automobile manifests abnormal conditions within its mechanism by well defined symptoms, and the skillful diagnostician of those abnormal conditions is, like the doctor, a skillful observer of those symptoms. The symptoms of automobile derangements are classified as definitely as are the symptoms of human ailments; but, like many of the symptoms of disturbance in the human organism, many of them are complex, and do not apply to the same cause of trouble every time they become manifest. For instance, a knock in the engine is a definite symptom of trouble somewhere in the power plant; but it may rise from one of three or four separate and divergent causes.

If you would be a skillful diagnostician of automobile "pathology," then you must study your motor car and learn to trace symptoms of trouble to their causes, just as the physician studies human anatomy. Fortunately, the motor car is not so complex as the human organism and will not require so extensive a study.

Loss Of Power Hard To Locate

One of the most baffling difficulties experienced by the unskilled motorist is loss of power. The engine runs steadily enough but its operation is decidedly unsatisfactory. This trouble may be studied under at least ten separate heads, most of them capable of still further subdivision. It has been said that there are only about five reasons why an engine should run against several hundred why it should not run. The five conditions necessary to the operation of an automobile engine are compression, carburetion, ignition, lubrication and cooling. If these five conditions are manifest, the engine must perform its function. If any one of them is not completely normal, the engine will lose power, or refuse to function at all. If you would be a skilled operator, you must know how to keep these conditions manifest.

Let us consider weak compression. An engine develops power in direct proportion to its compression pressure. If the compression is weak, power is lost. It may leak through valve plugs, spark plugs, compression cocks, gaskets around the cylinder heads, exhaust or inlet valves or piston rings. Or power may be lost because of scored cylinders, or carbon deposits in the cylinders. In order to cope with all these difficulties the motorist must familiarise himself with all these mechanical parts and their functions, which he can do with the proper amount of patience by observation, with the aid of diagrams and charts of engine parts, available in

technical magazines and books, in the public libraries and on the market.

Many Causes Given For This Weakness

The carburetion system may become deranged by too lean or too rich a mixture of fuel and air. This is regulated by adjustment, and can be mastered by patient trial and experimentation. Another cause of trouble in the carburetion system is the varying quality of gasoline now current in the market, and can only be corrected by adjustment. The high speed and low speed adjustments may also cause trouble in the carburetion system. Clogging or leaks in the fuel line, float and valve leaks or clogs and broken feed pipes will cause loss of power.

Ignition troubles are the most difficult to master. There are so many places where trouble may occur in the ignition system. Weak batteries, dirty breaker points, fouled or poorly adjusted spark plugs, leaky distributors, loose wires, broken wires, worn insulation, loose connections and leaky condensers must all be inspected in the search for trouble.

Lubrication is not so difficult to understand and control. The sole function of lubrication is the reduction to a minimum the friction of moving parts in contact. If the engine is well lubricated, and all parts of the lubrication system are working properly, no trouble will occur from this source. Lubrication is merely a matter of observation; and yet it is remarkable that a large proportion of engine trouble is due to carelessness in connection with this comparatively simple function. There are a few mechanical parts to care for, however. The pump may fail to operate, due to some definite derangement of parts. The lubrication pipes may become clogged. Then, again, the oil may be of inferior quality and may cause a loss of power because it is not adapted to the uses of your particular car. This difficulty can be remedied by following the direction in the book of instructions you received when you purchased the machine. Gasoline may leak into the oil and destroy its lubricating quality.

Overcooling Is As Bad As Overheating

Keeping the engine at its proper working temperature is the function of the cooling system. If the temperature is too high, it causes the lubricating oil to burn, friction results and loss of power is evident. The usual causes of overheating are: Failure of the water pump to operate; leaks in the circulating system, clogged radiator or pipes, slipping fan belt, scum or sediment in the water jackets, and a frozen radiator. Many of these troubles can be remedied easily, while others require the attention of a skilled mechanic. Overcooling is as bad as overheating. By overcooling, too much heat is lost, and much of the expensive quality of the burning gas is lost, causing power loss.

One of the most frequent causes of power loss is the collection of carbon in the engine cylinders. Carbon ac-

cumulates when too much gasoline or too much oil is used; usually the latter. It makes the engine sluggish, causes it to overheat, causes leaky valves and consequent loss of compression, sooted spark plugs and consequent missing of explosions, and preignition, with consequent engine knocks and loss of power.

One of the rare causes of trouble is water in the cylinder head. Formerly it was caused only by a cracked cylinder head, which allowed water to leak into the combustion chamber. But with the present type of removable cylinder heads, it may be caused by leaky gaskets. Water in the cylinder head is serious, because it is not compressible, and the force of the flywheel driving the piston upward may crack the cylinder head, which must be replaced with a new part.

In addition to these causes of loss of power are mechanical defects in other parts of the automobile mechanism, such as worn bearings, shafts out of alignment, worn gears, dragging brakes, slipping clutches and many defective adjustments. This list of causes of only one serious ailment in the motor mechanism—loss of power—looks formidable, indeed; but the earnest car owner seeking to master the care and operation of his machine will learn rapidly by studying it, by consulting his friends, by following his instruction book and by using a goodly portion of common sense. And he will find his study fascinating; for the automobile is the most beautiful, the most perfect mechanism of the age.

## Care Must Be Taken With Water System

When draining the water system of the car it is well to make certain that no water remains in the pipes and jackets, by rocking the front of the car. This will throw the water out of bends and pockets. The majority of thermosyphon cooling system drain off easily enough, but in the pump system it is necessary to use care. It is a good plan in draining off the water to let it run into some receptacle, a large can or pail, so that it can be used again. The reason is that in all water there is a certain proportion of foreign matter that forms deposits on the cylinder jackets and radiator. In the water already used this deposit may be supposed already to have been made, whereas with fresh water a new deposit will be precipitated. By using the same water over and over again this furring up of the water spaces may be minimised.

## FOR THINNING CEMENT

When rubber cement has stood exposed to the air, even for a short time, it becomes so thick that it does not give good results in application. Many motorists thin cement with gasoline, but this ordinary grades of gasoline contain considerable oil, which has a decidedly adverse action on the cement. High test gasoline or bisulphite of carbon is best to use for thinning.

## More Auto Reduction

New York, May 5.—An important meeting will be held in Washington tomorrow between representatives of the automobile manufacturers of the country and the War Industries Board to discuss the percentage of motor car production which the Government deems advisable for the coming year. The production will be based on the year following July 31.

Notwithstanding the fact that the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, which represents the majority of the leading manufacturers, voted to curtail production 30 percent several weeks ago, it is felt that the War Industries Board will suggest a still further reduction, and there is a very general impression that it will represent at least 50 percent. If this reduction is based on the productive capacity of the American plants last year, when 1,719,000 passenger cars were made, the estimate of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, a curtailment of one-half would mean about 859,000 passenger cars for the coming year.

The production for the current year ending in July will be less than the previous year's figures, but probably not to a very large extent, as there was very little curtailment before the first of the year. Assuming that this year's production reaches 1,400,000 cars, a 50 percent cut would reduce the available number of new cars for the needs of the country to about 700,000.

The decision of the conference, which will be one of the most important to the motor industry since the start of the war, is naturally being awaited with the keenest interest by the hundreds of dealers and agencies in the country, as a radical curtailment would seriously affect business conditions in many localities.

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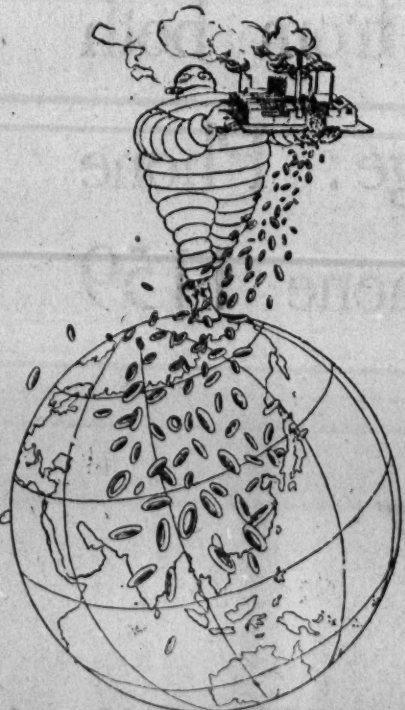
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### Hudson Man Talks Of Driving Methods

"Almost any one can become an expert driver of a motor car and the fact that so few people do so is due to the fact that few realize the necessity," says Harry S. Houp, President of the Hudson Motor Car Company of New York.

"Most drivers," he continued, "operate their machines in a careless, slipshod manner, sometimes because they believe they cannot do better, but usually because they see no advantage in improving."

"Perfection in driving is essential to maximum comfort, economy and safety. Before taking the machine out of the garage an examination should be made to determine that everything is in readiness; that there is plenty of oil, gasoline and water, and that the tires are properly inflated. Never take anything for granted in this connection. The habit of guessing that everything is all right frequently is responsible for the most tragic accidents."

"Lift the hood and glance over all the connections; it is easier to tighten a wire before starting than to locate the 'miss' on the road. And be sure that the fan belt is tight. Give all the grease cups a turn or two and squirt a little oil into all the holes. When you have done all these things you are ready to start."

### PROPER CLEANING METHODS

Expert Describes Best Way To Wash Car

The best medium for washing a car, according to an expert, is good automobile soap dissolved in a pail of water. Use a soft carriage sponge and begin by "flowing" clear water in a gentle stream which extends about six inches from the end of the hose over the wheels, chassis and fenders. This will remove most of the mud and dust. Then cut the oily and greasy dirt with the soap solution, sopping it on freely. Go over the parts again with clear water and let them dry.

In similar manner the dust should be "flowed" off the body with the hose, but no water should be put on the hood yet. Go over the body again with the hose and a wet sponge. Squeeze the sponge dry and take up the surplus water in crevices, etc. Then wet a chamois, wring it and wipe the body dry. Clean the hood by hand, using a little soap solution locally if there is any machine or road oil on it. Wash and dry it similarly to the method used on the body.

### The Liberty Battle Plane 'She'll Beat Anything In The World'

New York, May 5.—Digest these facts about the Liberty battle plane and cheer up. They come from a trained observer who went up 15,000 feet in one of them and after speeding at 135 miles an hour and doing a variety of turns and flips for an hour came back to earth with the exclamation: "She'll beat anything in the world!"

E. Leroy Pelletier, a well known Detroit automobile and airplane authority, is the man who made the trip and he knows what he is talking about. He "went up" at Dayton, Ohio, last week with the idea that the machine was not right. He frankly admits he had criticized it severely on the strength of information given to him by men he supposed knew what they were talking about. He came down from his ride above the clouds one of the strongest supporters of "the greatest plane in the world."

It required some nerve to make the flight Pelletier did when it was only the second time he had been in the air. But he was after the truth first hand and got it. Here are some of his observations:

1. The Liberty battle plane, carrying two men and four guns,

has 430 horse-power and a straight-away speed of 135 miles an hour. 2. The Liberty battle plane does not require castor oil, as all other planes do. Regular everyday cylinder oil is quite good enough. It does not require any special grade of gasoline either.

3. The Liberty battle plane is faster than any of the other types of planes in use along the battle front. It will outdistance any of the other specialized planes.

4. The Liberty battle plane, carrying two men and full fighting equipment, has climbed 10,000 feet in 7 minutes and 12 seconds and 21,300 feet in 50 minutes. The former American climbing record was 16,000 feet in 3 hours.

5. The Liberty battle plane has gone as high as 22,000 feet. The world's altitude record, held by an Italian plane is 26,000 feet. With a new carburetor, recently perfected, the experts confidently expect the Liberty to go to 33,000 feet.

6. The Liberty battle plane, thanks to Yankee ingenuity, is almost entirely free from vibration at the highest speeds because of the angle at which its cylinders are set. This in itself is a most remarkable accomplishment.

### Business Trips In U. S. Now Made By Motor Car

Never before in the history of motoring in America has the automobile been used to so large an extent for business touring as is the case today. Owing to the railroad congestion and the difficulty of securing proper accommodation, hundreds of business men in all parts of the country are using their motor cars for trips of one hundred miles and over. As the season advances this tendency will be materially enhanced. Motor travel between New York and Washington has increased rapidly within the last few months and recent tourists report that the main thoroughfare is frequently lined with long strings of motor vehicles either going to the capital city or returning.

The automobile as a pleasure car has had its day. The name "pleasure car," used for so many years and very properly in the early days of its development is now a misnomer and the more distinctive term of

"passenger car" has taken its place. This does not mean that the motor car will not present just as many opportunities for pleasure and recreation as ever before, but it does signify that its service as an essential means of quick communication is more widely used and recognized.

It is interesting to note in this connection that the inquiries recently received at the Bureau of Touring of the Automobile Club of America regarding road conditions have been directed far more with a view to prospective business tours than pleasure travel.

"It reflects very clearly the new conditions in the automobile world," said Richard O. Smith, in charge of the Touring Bureau of New York City. "These inquiries are more numerous than ever before at this time. One of our members, who has large business interests in Texas, is about to make a motor car trip there."

Presumably he will combine a certain element of pleasure with his business, but in former years a trip of that extent at this time would be made by railroad. Many inquiries have also been received for routes and road conditions to Ithaca, Buffalo, Cleveland, and Chicago. Scores of cars are constantly going to Boston and back, and inquiries regarding the Washington trip come in every week.

The travel on the New York to Washington road has been so large both by motor trucks and passenger vehicles that the main highway is badly worn in many places, and it is no easy matter to suggest favorable detours to insure comfortable travel. Several miles of the Lincoln Highway route through New Jersey and Pennsylvania are in very bad condition, but as a result of the road investigations of the Automobile Club of America and the Automobile Club of Philadelphia, a route has been selected which, it is believed, successfully avoids the worst stretches, and it is being advised by both clubs for those seeking the shortest and best route to Washington.

This tremendously increased use of the roads by commercial and passenger cars is presenting a most serious problem to the Government

and State highway officials regarding the upkeep of the main thoroughfares, so urgently needed for the transport of war supplies and for the varied commercial needs of the country. Highway engineers and others have repeatedly pointed out the serious consequences that are likely to ensue to the transportation facilities of the country if every possible effort is not put forth to maintain the main highways at their maximum condition of excellence.

### 300,000 Motors Used In War Zones Now

The Japanese government has just completed an investigation of the number of motor vehicles now in use by the armies at war, says the Power Wagon. It finds that the central powers have about 131,050 machines; including 100,000 owned by Germany, 30,000 by Austria-Hungary, 750 by Turkey and 300 by Bulgaria. The entente allies have 172,125, including 30,000 owned by England, 80,000 by Italy, 10,000 by Belgium, 1,700 by Italy, 10,000 by Belgium, 1,700 by Rumania and 125 by Serbia.

### Insure Your Motor-Car



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LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES

### MOTORS IN BRAZIL

Consul Samuel T. Lee of Rio Grande, Brazil, reports that the motor truck demand there is chiefly for vehicles of four to five tons' capacity; chain drive on rear wheels; three speeds; two head, two side, and one rear light, and usual tread used in the United States. There are facilities for building truck bodies locally.

In passenger cars the torpedo type

of body is preferred, the most popular colors being dark blue and black, with nickel-plated or yellow trimmings. There seems to be no marked preference regarding style of top or sort of upholstery finish, but cars seating seven passengers with chauffeur are most in demand and a thirty-centimeter (about twelve inches) clearance from the ground is desired.



### Independence of Tyre Troubles!

THE Firestone Removable Tyre is invaluable equipment when you are far from a service station. It can be changed in your own garage—on the road if necessary. No expert labor is required.

And when it's on, it's on to stay. Even on long, out-of-town trips you need have no fear of delays through tyre changes. The Firestone equipment is the oldest and only proved method of a removable fastening for lorry tyres. Let us show you how to lengthen the life of your lorry, reduce lorry and tyre repairs, get tyre mileage and traction, reduce skidding and spinning, lower petrol bills.

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## AMERICA FEELS NEED OF NATIONAL ROAD POLICY

Government Aid Is Requested For Efficient Highway Transportation

In view of the increased importance of good roads for the necessary transportation facilities of the country, a widespread demand is making itself felt for the creation of a centralized governmental highway department in Washington to formulate a definite and permanent highway policy and with authority to direct the administration of that policy.

Need for the co-ordination of the automobile has the motor car been recognized as such an essential aid, both in the war program of the country and in a great variety of commercial interests, as is the case today. Motor vehicles are doing a large part of the hauling formerly restricted to railroads, and good roads are as necessary to the efficiency of motor transportation as steel rails are to a well managed railroad.

Under State control of highways there is lack of attention to the main interstate arteries of travel so essential to movement of army trucks, to operation of intercity motor express and freight lines which help to relieve railroad freight congestion and to post office and private rural parcel post and express service, which is becoming a vital factor in helping to solve the food situation.

Need for the co-ordination of highway requirements and the adoption of a national policy is shown from the fact that nine different Federal departments and commissions have a direct interest in transportation by highway. They are the Departments of War, Commerce, Agriculture, Post Office, Labor, and Treasury, the Director of Railroads, and the Fuel and Food Administrations.

The American Association of State Highway Officials, on April 22, endorsed the resolution for a governmental highway policy passed by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at its annual convention in Chicago earlier in the month, and added the statement that "we believe the resolutions are important and necessary, and should be made operative at the earliest possible moment."

Resolutions of the same tenor were adopted recently at the annual convention of the United States Good Roads Association at Little Rock, Ark., and by the Highway Traffic Association of the State of New York.

The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce is in full sympathy with the movement for the adoption of a Federal highway plan.

## A Well Oiled Car Needs Fewer Repairs

Looking To Lubrication And Alignment Of Wheels Will Save Trouble

Harry S. Hout, President of the Hudson Motor Car Company of New York, says that owners would have fewer repair bills if they realized the importance of properly oiling their cars and of keeping them in proper alignment.

"The average owner," he says, "may realize the vital importance of proper lubrication, but few understand the equal necessity of proper alignment. When the car first comes from the maker all parts are properly aligned, but the careless driver quickly destroys this condition by improper handling."

"The most frequent cause of misalignment occurs in the front wheels, resulting in excessive tire wear and tires being dragged over the ground in such a way as to be ruined after a few hundred miles of travel. The alignment of the front wheels is affected by the steering system, the front axle, the bearings and various other factors. The alignment of the rear wheels will depend somewhat on the condition of the runs, the bearings and the axle."

"Car owners should check up the alignment of the wheels three times a year even if no accident has occurred to make an emergency check imperative. Such a minor accident as a severe curb bump may be enough to throw the wheels out of line."

"Another seat of alignment trouble is in the rear axle. Failure to maintain proper lubrication conditions in the rear axle will result in mechanical arrangements that will throw the parts out of alignment. Mistakes of judgment in driving will have a similar effect."

"In driving over a rough road if the brakes happen to be applied the rear wheels will be locked when they strike the ground again and the driving pinion will probably snap under the strain."

"These instances have been cited to show how easy it is for careless driving to twist various parts of the mechanism out of alignment. The trouble may not be apparent at once, but sooner or later the gears will growl."

## RUBBER FIELDS

For years the forests of Brazil furnished the greater part of the world's crude rubber. Owing to waste and destructive tapping of the wild Hevea rubber trees of the Upper Amazon River, coupled with the lack of adequate labor, rubber users sought other fields. Extensive experimentation in the East Indies demonstrated that the Hevea, which is the most important of the rubber-bearing trees, could be grown successfully there. The world's production of plantation-grown rubber is now seven times as great as that of wild rubber. The world's total output of crude rubber for this year will reach about 250,000 tons. One rubber company has a plantation in Sumatra covering 20,000 acres.

## Caterpillar Drive Fifty Years Old

"As to the history of the track laying art, we have to go back to 1859 when a man named Miller down East built a rigid frame construction with four lower track wheels on a steam engine. He wanted to operate on sand and muck land, and he built in 1859 a track layer similar to the designs on the market."

"In 1882 a man named Hancum, in Minnesota, first pivoted the side frame and carried a belt."

"In the small tractors a man named Townsend, in Virginia, had this same problem in hand about that time and he improved it by lengthening the contact on the ground. He took the ordinary traction engine and put a bull wheel with trucks on it and carried a belt over it and carried that belt along the ground."

"Alvin Lombard is the father of the caterpillar art in this country. He was a logger in New England, and of course was up against the problem of hauling heavy loads out of the woods. The rear drive was a belt construction like Holt's and Best's, a caterpillar traction with two idler wheels and a weight bearing truck riding on the tracks and supporting the main frame, and he combined that with sliding blocks so that the action of it was about like it is today. In Holt's and Best's the principle is exactly the same."

"About the same time Holt built a rigid frame machine, carrying about four tractor wheels and same idler construction. He built ten of those and they worked out well in the conditions he tested them, but unfortunately they were sold and installed where they got up against rocks and that rigid frame rapidly disintegrated. Holt's ten tractors went to pieces in about sixty days in the construction work of the Los Angeles aqueduct. He realized his error at that time and rebuilt three with the spring support so that they operated satisfactorily for a number of years."

"Best, on the examples of Holt's troubles, obviated that, with a spring supported frame construction. C. L. Best is from California. That is where the name of the caterpillar apparently came from, and that is where the large development has come. The Best construction is solid rear drive construction or pinion and external gear with a free side motion for the sub-frames independent of the main frame, and that construction is very largely used today on all the C. L. Best tractors. The best examples of the crawler or tractor are the Holt, the Best, the Bates (it is a semi-crawler), the Uba, and the Cleveland. Out of 122 tractors, there are only sixteen manufacturers of crawlers, the remainder being wheel type drive. The best known of the wheel type are the Avery, Case, Bully, possibly Waterloo Boy, Wallace and Wallace Cub, Jr."

The wheel is good for hard conditions, for everything is in favor of the tractor where you have no soft soil or wet spots to handle or bad grades. The difficulties that attend that type of traction, of course, are the concentrated load of a wheeler to get the necessary drawbar pull. They have to have weight there, for the area of contact is comparatively small as their entire area is under the driver wheels of the tractor."

—W. H. Tewksbury, of the Cleveland Tractor Co., in a paper read before the Cleveland Section S. A. E.

## Comfort In Motoring Depends On The Tires

Selection Should Be Based On Ease Of Riding As Well As Cost Per Mile

By H. Clifford Brokaw

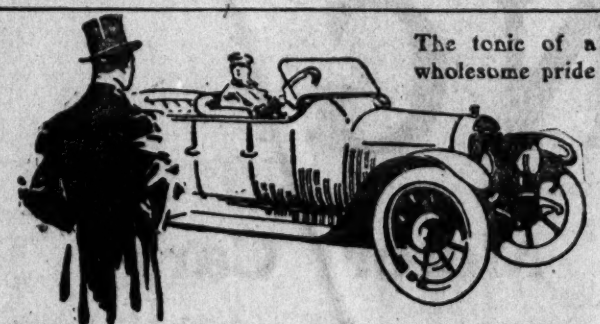
Do your tires make you tired? Not only as to the expense of renewal, but as to comfort in riding? Tires probably are less understood than anything else about the car. There are many things to consider in buying a tire. A popular type at present is one of the so-called non-skid tires. There are many patterns, and they are very good where the driving is confined to hard city pavement. They are not good in mud or loose snow. It is necessary, then, to put on non-skid chains, and the bumps or indentations of the non-skid tire make very good points for the cross links to catch fast. The chain does not creep, but the cross link cuts its way into the tread of the tire and gradually destroys it.

If the tire is to be used outside

of the city it is much better to buy a plain tread tire and use chains whenever there is danger of skidding.

Often seconds of a reliable make can be bought at a reduced figure and give very good service, but the general run of seconds will be found poor. Often they are discarded tires which are recovered with rubber and a single lining of fabric put on the inside. This gives a very good appearance, but the fabric carcass is practically worn out and the tire may blow out inside of 100 miles. On the other hand, I have bought other seconds, of known reliable make, and got more than the guaranteed mileage for the perfect tire.

Of course, the main things to consider in buying a tire are, first, comfort, and, second, cost per mile.



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The average driver does not care to keep a set of books on his tire performance, and he does care a lot about his comfort in riding. Some manufacturers recommend a very high pressure in their tires and will not make good, in case a tire goes wrong, if there are indications that this pressure has not been maintained. This pressure is often so high that the tire loses its chief function, that of absorbing the small road shocks, and riding is anything but comfortable. Other manufacturers do not require so high a pressure, and consequently riding is much more enjoyable.

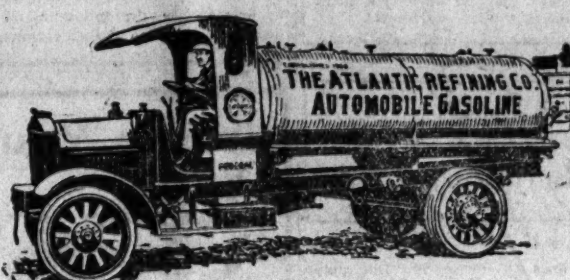
The "cort" tire is an example of comfort through low pressure, with very little, if any, additional cost per mile. As a matter of fact, in buying a tire the original cost should not be so much considered as the cost per mile. Sometimes it is worth while paying a little more for a tire which gives a higher mileage. Thus, if a \$25 tire is good for 5,000 miles, very often a \$30 tire will give 7,000 or 8,000 miles.

The size of the tire to be used on each particular car has been determined by the manufacturer, and it is usually well to replace an old tire with a new one of the same size. But this is not an inviolable rule. A tire may be either too large

or too small for economy. If the prescribed size is used and the mileage does not come up to what it should, it may be possible that the car is being overloaded and a larger size of tire is needed. Sometimes the reverse is true when a heavy body is removed and a light one put on. In such a case a smaller tire would cost less and probably give the same mileage, effecting a saving on cost per mile.

Salesmen sometimes recommend a tire which has one more layer of fabric than others of the same size. It may or may not be of value. It may be made of poor material and not have the strength of another tire with less fabric. Again, a tire with multiple layers of fabric may be so stiff and lacking in resiliency that it makes riding hard; but it must have layers enough to give the necessary strength.

Regarding beads: With the new type rims the straight side tire has become more popular and it is very satisfactory for general use. The clincher tire, when it rusts fast to the rim, is much more difficult to get loose than the straight side, which has this additional point in its favor. In buying the straight side tire be sure to get the liner which goes next to the rim and is usually fastened to the tire.



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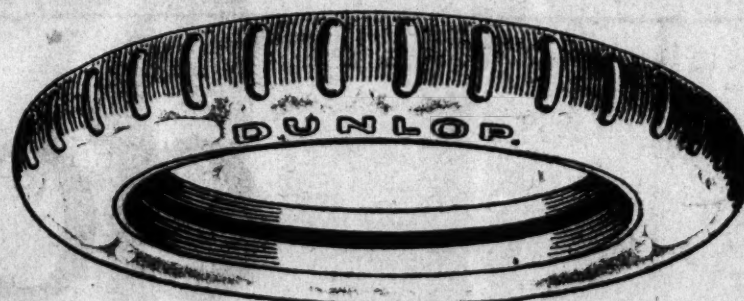
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## Harking Back

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Let's Hark Back for a minute to '88—the year the Dunlop pneumatic tyre was patented.

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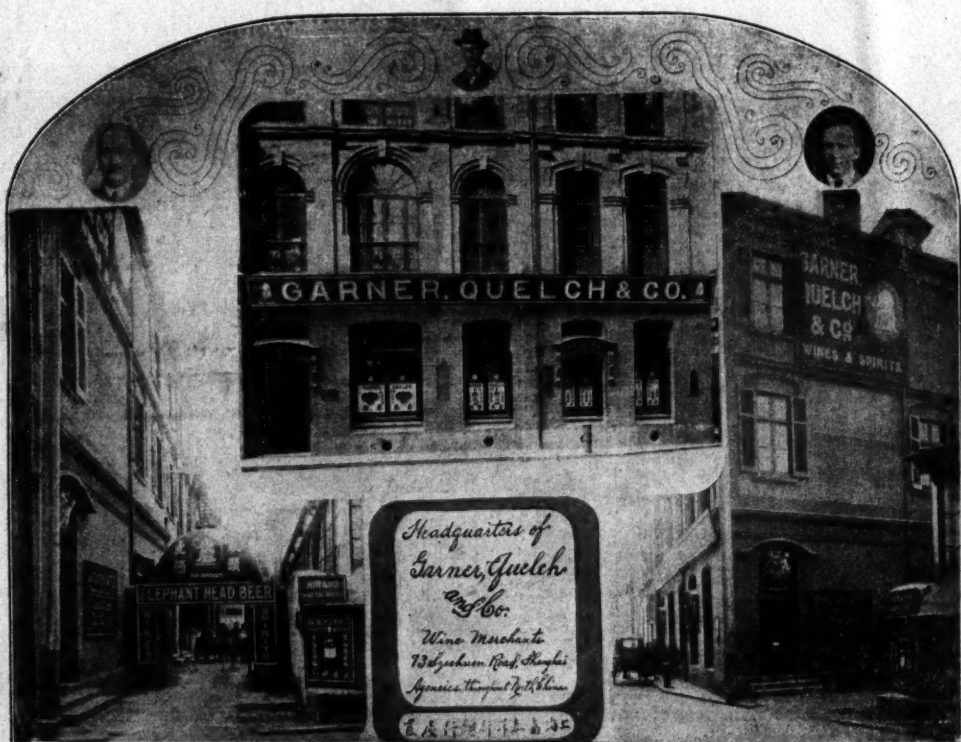


WINE MERCHANTS, SHANGHAI



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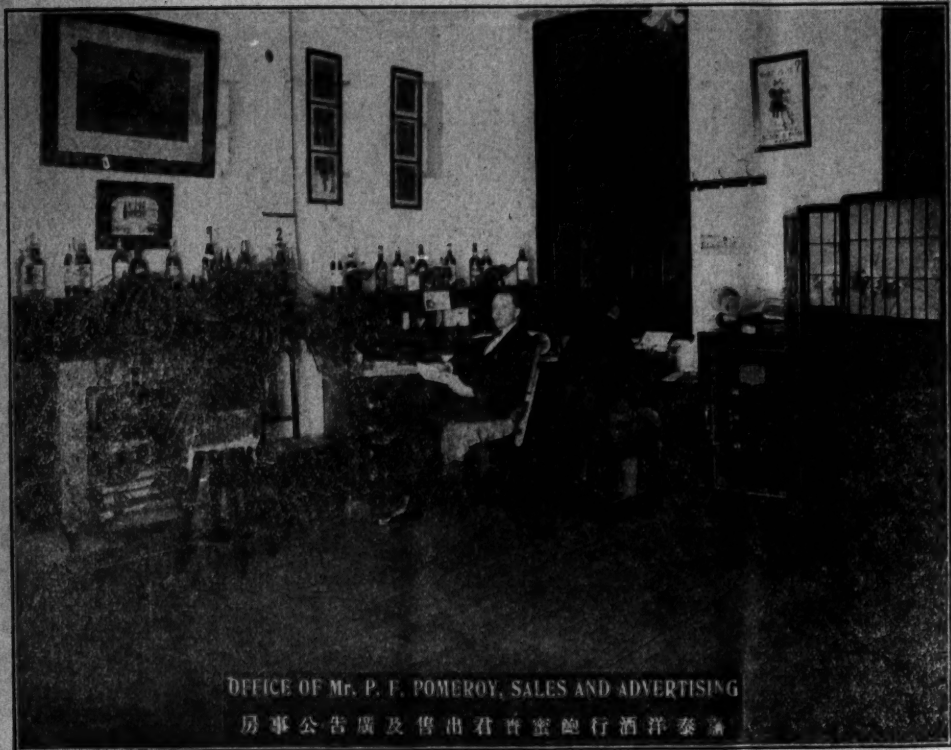
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*TO Our Friends and Patrons, to whom we are indebted for  
the successful growth of our business, we extend our sincere  
thanks and heartiest greetings on this our Fifteenth Anniversary.*

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.



# Anniversary Number—Garner, Quelch & Co., Shanghai



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房事公告廣及售出君賣蜜饯行酒洋泰



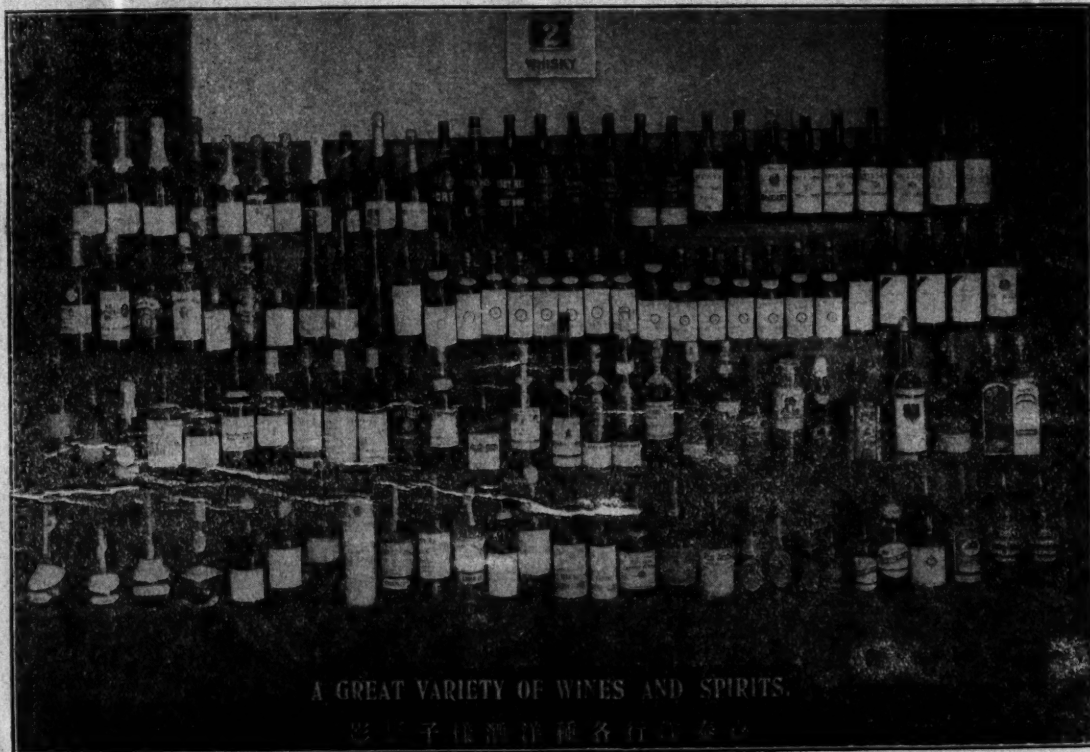
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To cut off one's nose to spite one's face is an absurd procedure. And you may be sure that the wines, spirits and liqueurs bottled under our proprietary labels and bearing the Elephant Head Trade Mark, are products of merit. Elephant Head Wines are sold by all leading storekeepers.



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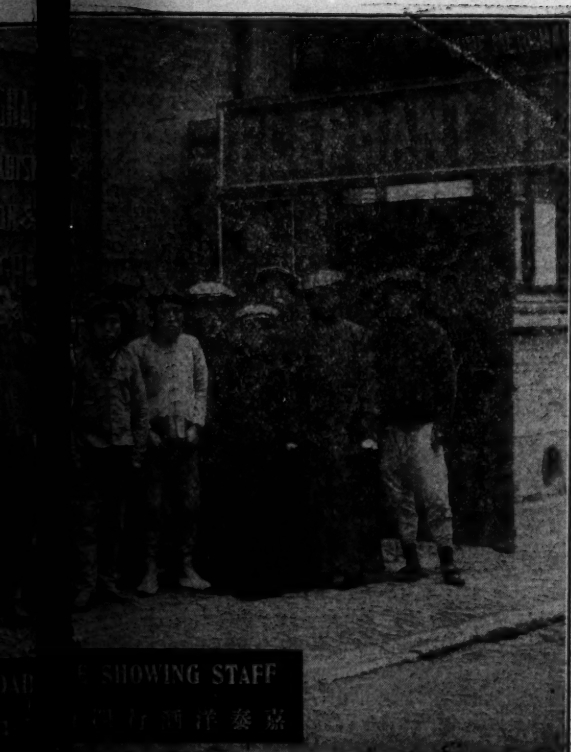
four years we have had  
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地要處洽各三敵  
置品之俾主次處  
宜類地得顧往代  
焉以位調親外表  
便及查自埠每  
應需各接與年



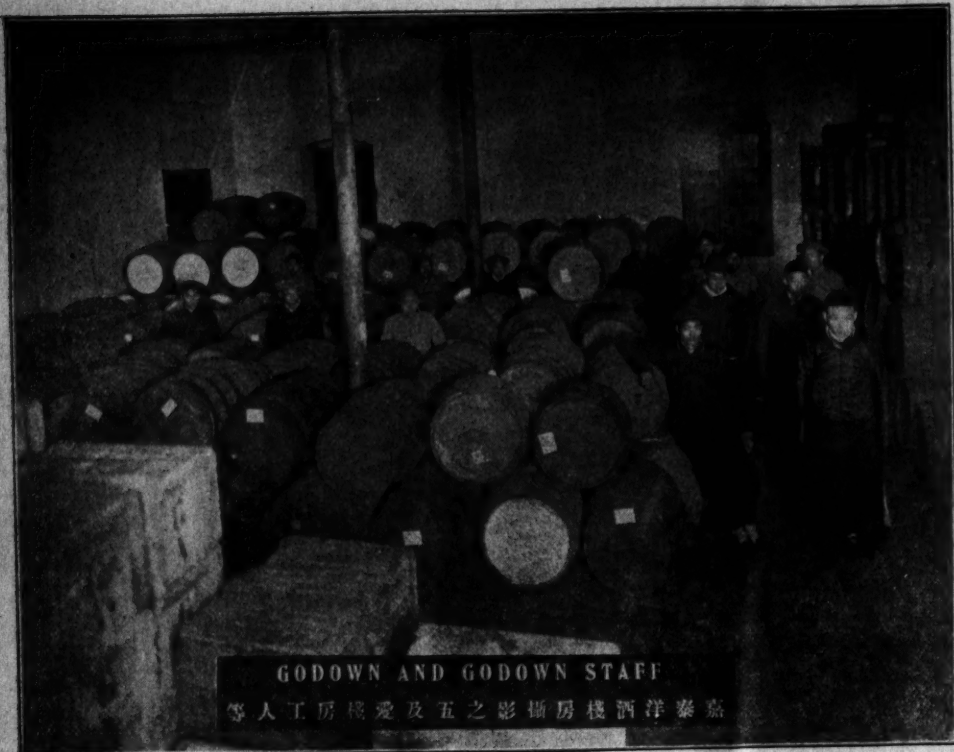
Our careful study of club requirements, prompt execution of orders received and other facilities offered have gained for us a most satisfactory and growing business with the Social and Service Clubs throughout North China.



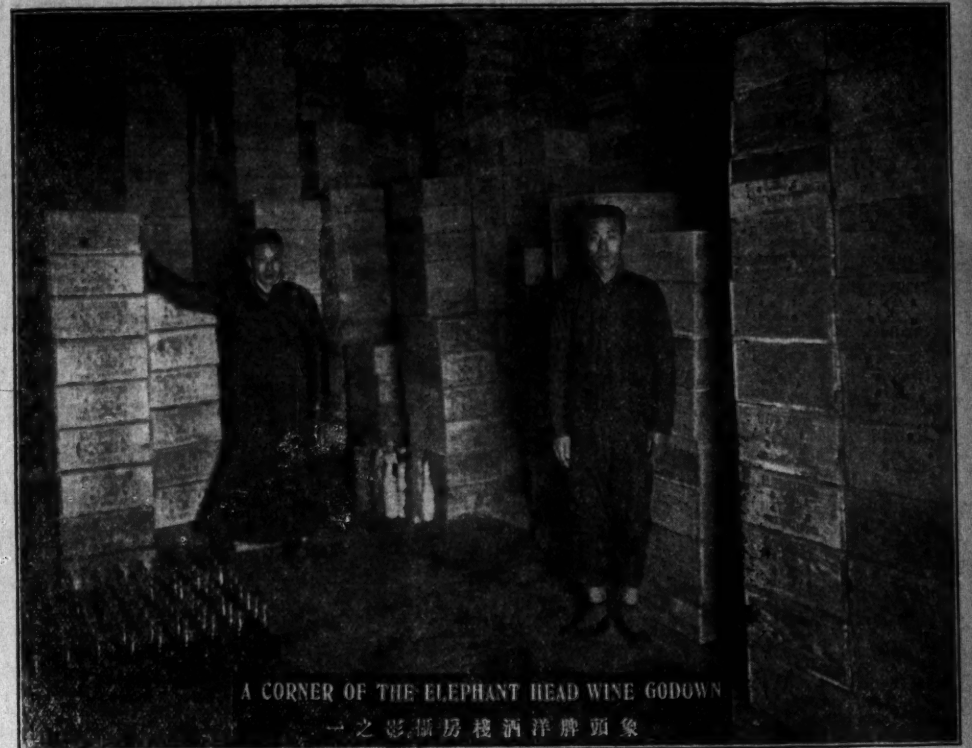
VIEW OF THE GODOWN  
房事公行酒洋泰嘉



Anniversary Number—Garner, Quelch and Co., Shanghai.



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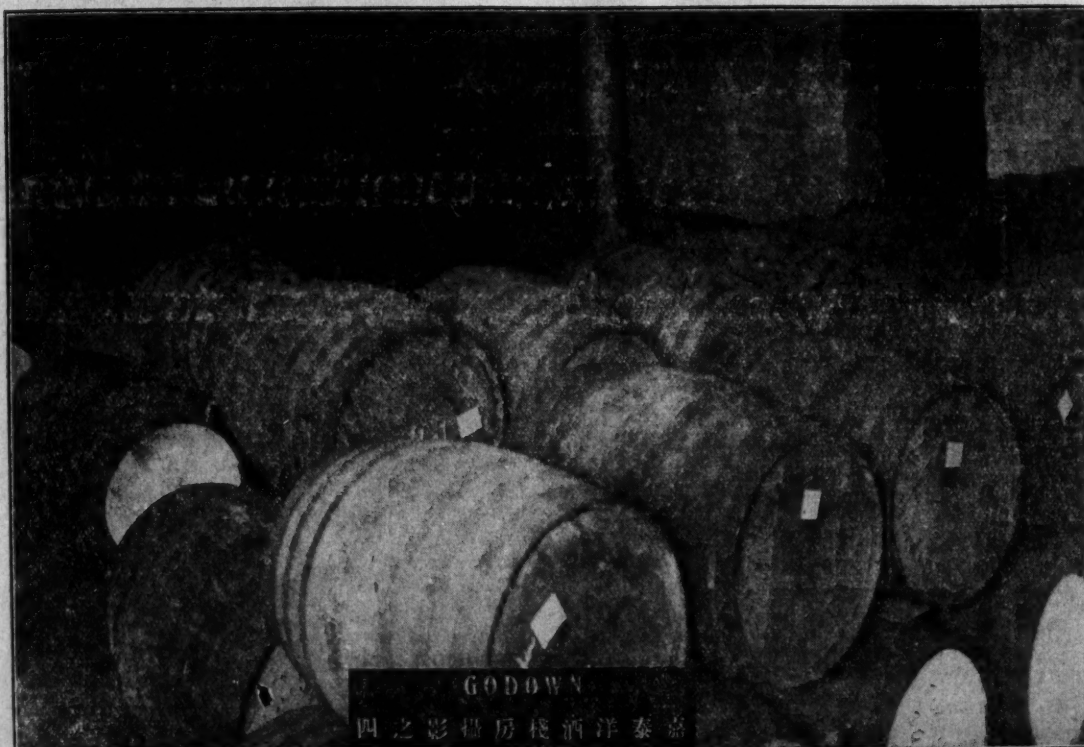
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SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JUNE 30, 1918

POLICE XI BEATS 'A' CO. CRICKETERS

Pulls Surprise And Wins Out Even With Captain Barrett Getting Only 26

S. C. C. DEFEATS THE B. A. T.

Declares At End Of Five Wicket With 182 and Opponents Get But 61

The Police won a surprising victory yesterday over "A" Co., S.C.C., by 28 runs even after Barrett had only got 26 runs.

The Police batted first and after Newman and Barrett had scored 51 the rest failed miserably against Lever and Wilson. Wilson caught Barrett in the slip of Clifford. Lever missed the last trick by one ball.

When "A" Co. started their innings Billings looked well set till Barrett brought off a beautiful catch at mid-off and then a set out in against Robertson and Sale.

After the Volunteers had been dismissed for 68 runs. The teams had a forty minutes knock each during which "A" Co. scored 61 to the Police total of 182.

The scores were:- S. M. Police R. O. E. E. Newman, b. Billings, 20 J. Robertson, b. Billings, 20 Capt. Barrett, c. Wilson, b. Clifford, 26 W. E. Fairburn, c. Caulton, b. Clifford, 8 G. Sale, run out, 2 R. C. A. Lever, 0 E. J. Barnes, b. Lever, 0 E. C. Cook, b. Lever, 0 W. J. McDermott, b. Wilson, 2 D. J. Webb, c. Clifford, b. Wilson, 2 H. Pelling, not out, 2 Extras, 8 Total, 61

Bowling Analysis O. M. R. W. G. M. Billings, 7 1 30 W. C. G. Clifford, 7 1 20 E. C. B. Lever, 3 1 4 J. E. Wilson, 1 0 1 "A" Co. British, S.V.C. G. M. Billings, c. Barrett, b. Sale, 6 W. J. Monk, b. Robertson, 9 E. A. Prince, b. Sale, 0 W. E. Anderson, b. Robertson, 0 G. S. B. Cushman, c. Barnes, b. Sale, 0 W. C. G. Clifford, c. Pelling, b. Sale, 0 W. C. G. Clifford, b. Robertson, 9 J. E. Wilson, b. Sale, 6 E. J. Barnes, c. McDermott, b. Robertson, 0 G. H. G. Caulton, b. W. J. Monk, 0 D. H. Cooke, not out, 2 Extras, 2 Total, 68

Bowling Analysis O. M. R. W. G. M. Billings, 7 1 30 W. C. G. Clifford, 7 1 20 E. C. B. Lever, 3 1 4 J. E. Wilson, 1 0 1

The B.A.T. Co. suffered a severe defeat at the hands of the S.C.C. on the Club's ground, the home team declaring with 5 wickets down for 182 to which the B.A.T. could only respond with 61.

The Club batted first and Deeks took an hour and three quarters to score 68. Turner was again in great form in an innings for 66 and Stagg also batted well for 23.

The B.A.T. made a poor showing against Stagg and Grimshaw and only Ellis, Vine and Parkinson got into double figures.

The scores were:- B. A. T. Co. J. J. Ellis, c. Deeks, b. Stagg, 15 W. C. Porter, b. Grimshaw, 0 C. H. Bhoora, c. Turner, b. Grimshaw, 0 P. S. Hyndman, b. Stagg, 4 A. M. A. Hansen, c. Knight, b. Stagg, 2 C. S. Pascoe, c. Deeks, b. Stagg, 2 W. C. Porter, not out, 19 E. J. Barnes, c. Bailey, b. Stagg, 11 C. S. Pascoe, not out, 0 E. J. Barnes, b. Stagg, 0 Extras, 6 Total, 61

Bowling Analysis O. M. R. W. G. M. Billings, 7 1 30 W. C. G. Clifford, 7 1 20 E. C. B. Lever, 3 1 4 J. E. Wilson, 1 0 1

Bowling Analysis O. M. R. W. G. M. Billings, 7 1 30 W. C. G. Clifford, 7 1 20 E. C. B. Lever, 3 1 4 J. E. Wilson, 1 0 1

Bowling Analysis O. M. R. W. G. M. Billings, 7 1 30 W. C. G. Clifford, 7 1 20 E. C. B. Lever, 3 1 4 J. E. Wilson, 1 0 1

Six Teams To Fight For Baseball Honors In Tientsin Series

Nothing Heard From Shanghai Or 'Brooklyn' Nines Regarding Tournament

By "PAT"

In Peking and Tientsin Times. Through the hard working efforts of Captain Allan, Ben Moss and a representative of the local aggregation of Japanese ball tossers arrangements have been completed, after considerable telegraphing and expense, to hold the Championship Games of the Far East on the local ball diamond. Schedules for the games have not yet been handed to the writer but information to the effect that six teams will compete for the pennant, and fifteen games will take place has been handed in by Secretary Ben Moss of the Tientsin Baseball Club. The 9th Cavalry Team (Colored) who are now the holders of top place in the Philippines, the Marines from Peking, the regimental team of the 15th Infantry, the local civilian team, the local Japanese team and a crack team from Moji University of Japan will battle for the honors. We have not heard from Shanghai nor the U.S.S. Brooklyn but from all reports gathered to date these people will each have a team on the grounds to try and pull down the flag. There will be one game each day commencing on the 4th of July until the series is completed. On the 4th a double header will start the proceedings when the 9th Cavalry team will attack the 15th Infantry team at 3 p.m. Following this game the civilian team will pastime with the local Japanese aggregation for seven innings of hard ball. Further games will be scheduled and published shortly. The admission to the grounds will be free and grand stand seats can be obtained for the small sum of one dollar per throw. Larger seating accommodations will be erected to take care of the vast multitude of fans which will gather to witness the gala occasions. The proceeds of these games will be devoted to the American Red Cross after deducting the expenses, etc. We want all our faithful fans to be the grand stands to boost Tientsin and although her chances look a little shady at present, if we have the support of our fans it will go a long way toward helping Tientsin to land somewhere at the top of the percentage column. Both Tientsin and the Japanese team will be playing in fast company and if they get together and work hard they are sure to have someone in the cellar to climb out of.

The scores were:- S. M. Police R. O. E. E. Newman, b. Billings, 20 J. Robertson, b. Billings, 20 Capt. Barrett, c. Wilson, b. Clifford, 26 W. E. Fairburn, c. Caulton, b. Clifford, 8 G. Sale, run out, 2 R. C. A. Lever, 0 E. J. Barnes, b. Lever, 0 E. C. Cook, b. Lever, 0 W. J. McDermott, b. Wilson, 2 D. J. Webb, c. Clifford, b. Wilson, 2 H. Pelling, not out, 2 Extras, 8 Total, 61

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INDOOR SPORTS



INDOOR SPORTS LISTENING TO THE BARBER 'VESSING THE TOWN' REST AT HE PULLS THE OLD TIED DOWN STUFF

At the Theaters

"Mothers of Liberty," a patriotic feature film inspired by the entry of the United States into the world war, will be the feature picture at the Olympic Theater next Friday. The photoplay tells the story of a slacker who is roused to his duty by reading the story of the Franco-Prussian war of half a century ago.

Blanche Sweet appears at the Olympic Theater tonight and tomorrow night in the five-part Paramount film, "The Dupe." Another feature billed is the two-part picture, "How the Emnden was Defeated." There will be a matinee Tuesday afternoon.

The Apollo Theater announces "The Venus of Arles," a Pathe production, as the headliner for the first part of the week. The picture will be screened for the first time tomorrow night. Tonight, Baby Marie Osborne stars in "A Little Patriot" and "The Pendleton Round-up" is repeated this afternoon because of popular demand.

Beginning Thursday evening "A Crooked Romance," with Gaidys Huletta playing the leading role, is the feature picture at the Apollo. It is a late Pathe Gold Rooster production.

At the Isis Theater tonight, a six part Metro feature, "The White Raven," will be screened. Miss Ethel Barrymore, famous star of the American stage, is in the leading role. Tomorrow night a mystery photo-play serial, "The Great Secret" starts at the Isis. The management announces that the final episode of "The Gray Ghost" is on this afternoon's bill.

"The Kaiser's Spy," a war comedy, is drawing big houses at the Verdun Garden open air cinema. Pictures of the celebration of the Dragon Boat festival at the Manila Y.M.C.A. are included in the program at the Victoria Theater for this afternoon, tonight and tomorrow night. There will also be Mae Murray in a picturization of "Sweet Kitty Bellairs."

"The Streets of Illusion" with Gladys Huletta in the leading role, heads the bill at St. George's Cinema. Bubbling Well, tonight. The comedy is "Lonesome Luke's Homecoming."

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSED For Japan:- Per N.Y.K. as Chikusan M. July 2 For N.Y.K. as Tahiro M. July 1 For U.S. Canada and Europe:- Per T.K.K. as Shinyo Maru July 10 For U.S. and Canada:- Per N.Y.K. as Atsuta Maru July 7 For C.P.R. as E. of Japan July 7

Rowing Club Polo Players Are Rounding Into Shape

The third regular game of the Rowing Club's water polo season took place last Friday afternoon before a large crowd of spectators. It was originally planned to have two games, but owing to the absence of several of those chosen to take part, it was decided to stage one match only.

The teams were: Blues: Zelenitsky (goal); Gande and Ward (backs); MacCabe (1-back); Johns, Donald and Scriven (forwards). Whites: Stirling (goal); Macdonald and Botes (backs); Agassiz (1-back); Goldman, Brown and Yates (forwards).

Agassiz decided to defend the deep end during the opening moiety, and sent Brown after the leather. This speedy junior got it and passed back to Macdonald, who sent the ball up into Blues' territory. Play remained here for some time, and then Brown, seizing a moment's freedom from the attentions of Ward, netted the first score for his side. He was not long in adding a second goal, and Macdonald contributed a third before the whistle went for half-time, the scoreboard reading during the interval: Whites ..... 3 goals Blues ..... nil

On the re-start Donald secured possession from the throw-in and passed across to Gande on the right. The latter transferred to MacCabe, who essayed a long throw successfully and made the first and, as it proved, the only break in Stirling's defence.

Heartened somewhat by this auspicious beginning of the second half, Blues played up hard and kept the Whites' backs on the defensive pretty well all through this part of the game. Ward going up forward in place of Johns, who was seized with cramp. Stirling played a good steady game between the posts, however, and had little difficulty in warding off all the shots that reached him. Things looked dangerous again for the Blues' custodian when Johns had to leave the water, his side then having only six men, but the shooting was weak and no further score resulted on either side, so that the final account stood: Whites ..... 3 goals Blues ..... 1 goal

Mr. E. A. Brodie, the local sprint champion, refereed the match to everybody's satisfaction.

The Whites deserved their win, their teamwork being immeasurably better than that of their opponents. Agassiz played a grand game for the winners, this being his first match of the present season. His return to the active playing ranks of the club was very welcome to all the water fans. Brown also showed up well in the shooting and Macdonald was on the job all the time in his position. For the losers, Donald showed some rare turns of speed in the rush for possession of the leather on the throw-ins, but got little chance to score, being marked by Agassiz. Gande and Ward were reliable in the back division, though the latter left his man occasionally. Zelenitsky was a trifle off color and will need a lot more practice, not only in saving but in clearing.

Tomorrow afternoon, in addition to the regular Club game, a match is scheduled between a VII of the Rowing Club and a septette chosen from the players of the British navy in port. The latter match is timed to begin at 5.30 and the Club team men are requested to be down punctually on time. The exact composition of the Rowing Club VII has not yet been announced, but the committee wish to see all "likenesses" down at the tank by 5.30.

The mixed bathing nights have been very well attended this season and many new feminine stars have arisen in the firmament.

Allied Red Cross Shoot

Under the auspices of the Shanghai Rifle Association an "Allied Red Cross" competition took place at the rifle range on Friday morning and afternoon. The competition was open to all members of the defence forces of Shanghai, the entire proceeds being given to the Allied Red Cross Fund. The conditions of the shoot were as follows: S.V.C. Classification Practice: No. 2, 100 yards, standing. No. 4, 200 yards, lying, firing behind the mound. No. 4, 200 yards, lying, rapid. H. P. S. 50 points. Although the conditions for shooting were excellent, the shooting was not up to the

Name	100	200	300	Total
1-B. S. Chapman	15	12	17	44
2-T. C. Britton	15	15	16	46
3-W. T. Ross	15	15	15	45
4-E. O. Wilson	12	15	15	42
5-T. Watanabe	16	12	15	43
6-A. F. Gomes	15	15	12	42
7-F. Melville	12	15	14	41
8-G. Bloom	15	15	11	41
9-M. Lane	15	15	11	41
10-J. Kawata	12	15	14	41

By Tad

EDDY HOLDS NAVY TO ONE LONE HIT

Shanghai Slab Artist Twirls Great Game, Fanning Nine And Winning 2-0

WILHOIT STARS AT BAT

Captain Cy Clouts Double And Triple In Four Trips To The Saucer

Bob Eddy, convalescing from malaria and out of the hospital but two days, held the hard hitting Navy team to one miserable single yesterday afternoon. Shanghai garnered but five bingles off Mitchem, enough to chase two runs across the saucer, the only tallies of the game. Eddy was the leading man in the nine set drama, fanned nine men, covered the plate nicely in the second inning when the sailors actually threatened to tally and was effective at all times.

But four Navy players reached first. Two of these drew passes, Pruitt was hit by one of Eddy's fast ones and Scott made the lone bingle off the Shanghai moundman.

Wilhoit slammed one for three bags and another for a double. The long hit came in the first inning. The squeeze play was called, Holliday bunted perfectly down third and Wilhoit didn't take any chances getting caught at the plate. Held shot to Maloney to get the flying Holliday at first, but the ball went clear to right field, allowing Wilhoit to score and Holliday to reach third. He died there.

Only One Growl

It was a regular ball game, a big crowd was on hand and there was but one growl. In the second inning Pruitt was called out at the plate by Umpire Chapman when he tried to score from third on a passed ball. Eddy claims that he blocked Pruitt and showed spike marks as exhibit A for the prosecution. Anyway, there was a holler at the decision and Chapman wanted to umpire bases, letting Jimmy Logan go behind the bat.

This was all right, thought Captain Wilhoit; the Navy was pleased; the sailor stands were tickled and the Shanghai roots in the grandstand set up a howl. Before anyone was hurt, Prexy Bunn of the ball club took matters into his own hands and gently suggested to Captain Wilhoit and Maloney that Mr. Chapman should not be given any job other than looking 'em over behind the bat. So Jimmy pulled off his protector and Umpire Chapman again put it on and the game went on with the sailor stands paying their respects to Umpire Chapman at every opportunity.

The action of Mr. Bunn was the only logical one, for if the club is not going to stand behind the arbiters, they might as well put sawdust on the grandstand floor and not call it a first class place. Umpire Chapman suggested the change, 'tis true, but he did it because he wanted to please.

Mr. Chapman is one of the best umpires ever seen here; he calls them as he sees them, knows the game and the fans and players have confidence in him. He was applauded when he took his place behind the bat and the rooting of the sailors after the decision was a little too enthusiastic.

The spectator in the stand should always remember that when an umpire is as close to a play as Chapman was yesterday, the umpire is in a pretty fair position to make the decision.

Gardner Makes Great Catch

To get back to the ball game, Hening played second base yesterday in place of Gene Turner, departed, and the left fielder accepted his four chances without an error. Gardner, playing right, sneaked out from somewhere when everybody was watching Tinkham chase Tangemann's long fly in the third and made a nice catch with two sailors on the sacks and two outs. The scribe was obliged to doff his lid to the stands. Tangemann made a nice stop, Terry McGowan turned in one that smacked of the upper set and Tinkham pulled a nice grab in center.

After the lone tally in the opener, Shanghai died in order in the second, but scored another in the third on clean hitting. Tinkham's single, Wilhoit's double and Holliday's smash through the box brought the score. Then Mitchem tightened and fanned Crow. Eddy fired to Pruitt and Bradley got the ball back to the same Eddy in time, however, and although the decision raised a holler, Pruitt died at the dish.

McGowan was passed in the third put it. (Continued on Page 4)

Larry Lajoie Has Never Seen World's Series

Can you imagine a man playing baseball for 23 years, being one of the greatest stars of all time over a span of 20 years, and then never seeing a world's series baseball game? During a fanning bee recently some one happened to ask Larry Lajoie how many world's series he had attended, and his answer was "Not one."

"Haven't you ever seen a world's series game?" he was asked, in astonishment.

"Not a single one," replied Larry. "I came mighty close to playing in a world's series once, and that's the closest that I ever came to seeing one. In 1908, when I was managing Cleveland, we lost the championship by half a game. I almost saw a world's series, but didn't."

"Didn't you ever care to see the boys battle with the big money at stake?" Lajoie was asked.

"No, I always was ready to go home and take a rest after the close of each season, and never cared to sit in the stands and watch the boys perform," is the way the Frenchman put it.



## White Sox And New York To Win Flags---Fullerton

Famous Expert Figures Yankees As Dark Horse In American League Pennant Race

By Hugh S. Fullerton

The New York Giants and the Chicago White Sox will again meet for the championship of the world next October.

The dope says so. The dope proves that White Sox and Giants are the two strongest clubs in America, and that, barring serious accidents and with an even break in the luck, they will repeat the comedy and tragedy of last fall.

Cincinnati, a newcomer in championship circles, alone of the National League shows strength enough to press the Giants to the finish, and the two dark horses are the Chicago Cubs—who did strangle the Giants when they won, must win on pitching strength alone—and the St. Louis Cardinals, a much strengthened and a dangerous team with a new leader.

In the American League Chicago leads in strength, both of the individual players and in team work, but promises this year to have a harder fight before it attains a pennant than it had last year.

The remodeled Boston club will again be a challenger, Cleveland a serious contender if its pitching staff manages to hold up to the finish of the season, and the New York Yankees, under new leadership, in the dark horse of the race. Huggins must get the limit of endeavor from each man and have a run of luck and pitching to get through.

**Dope Based On Figures**

The dope leaves no doubt as to the strength of the clubs. We have figured the batting, base running, fielding, throwing, speed, ability to wait for base on balls, to get hit, to take two bases on a hit, etc., of every man in every club of the two leagues, and when two or more men will play one position we have calculated how many games each will play in the position, and have struck the ratio of strength and found the position strength of each team.

We have compared the teams of the two leagues, position by position, and have given them figure values based upon the value of that position. We have assembled the position values into team values and compared the teams.

The last process of the doping is of course the most interesting. It may be interesting to discover that the total strength of the Giants is 11,653 to Cincinnati's 11,583, but what we want to know is: How many games will they win and lose?

To reach this result requires infinite figuring. I have done it in this manner:

Knowing the comparative strength of each team I have taken, for instance, Cleveland and pitted its pitching strength against Chicago's batting strength, its batting strength against Chicago's pitching strength and figured how many games Cleveland ought to win from Chicago.

Then I took Cleveland against the Red Sox and figured the number of games each should win and lose in twenty-two games scheduled. Then Cleveland against New York; and so on until I concluded that Cleveland, with its pitching strength against the pitching and batting strength of the other seven clubs, ought to win 26

### THE FINAL STANDINGS

This is how Hugh S. Fullerton figures the club in the National and American leagues will finish the season this year.

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
	W	L	Pct.
New York	94	60	.610
Cincinnati	89	65	.577
St. Louis	84	70	.545
Chicago	80	74	.519
Boston	77	77	.500
Philadelphia	68	84	.452
Brooklyn	64	89	.422
Pittsburgh	58	94	.377

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
	W	L	Pct.
Chicago	94	60	.610
Boston	87	67	.564
Cleveland	86	68	.558
Detroit	75	79	.487
St. Louis	70	84	.455
Washington	63	91	.409
Philadelphia	57	97	.370

In his predictions for the season of 1917 Fullerton picked the Giants and White Sox to play in the World's Series.

and lose 68 games during the season if it plays out the entire schedule.

Then I took Chicago and went through the same process, figuring what its pitchers should do against each club and what each club's pitchers ought to do against the White Sox. And so through each club of the major leagues until I arrived at the results tabulated.

You will run across some peculiar freaks in following this method. This is because of the fact that certain pitchers who, perhaps, are with mediocre clubs "have something on" stronger clubs, and when we come to compare team strength we suddenly find the great attacking power of one club nullified by the peculiar style of some one pitcher.

Thus we find that the New York Giants in all probability will lose the series to the Chicago Cubs, in spite of the fact that the Giants are a much stronger team, because Mitchell has chosen and purchased pitchers who "have something on" the Giants.

**Tyler Effective**

Tyler is very effective against both Giants and Cincinnati when in form, and was against Chicago, which is a double gain for the Cubs.

We find these variations all through the dope, but they do not seriously affect the averages, upon which all dope is based.

Oddly enough, if the dope works out as it should, there will be few important changes from the finish of last season, except a generally better tone among the National League clubs and a slightly better bunching of the American leaguers.

In the American League New York and St. Louis show the most improvement. The experimental stage will be trying, and the teams probably will make a late start. It is to be hoped that Huggins can lose the jinx that has been pursuing the team for several years.

St. Louis ought to improve greatly as soon as its pitching staff rounds into shape. Jones has plenty of materials, but is liable to lose ground at

the start of the season while trying to choose his regular pitchers.

Such lost ground usually is made up later, but I have had to give the Western teams an edge on the Browns because they will get to play them before the team settles down to regular work.

**Dodgers Are Going Back**

In the National League there is a general forward movement, with the exception of Pittsburgh and Brooklyn, which have lost ground. If Pfeffer, who was considered lost to the team, gets into shape and is left with the club even a month it will help mightily.

The best of the pitching staff is getting aged. Coombs announces this is his last season, and Marquard can not go his left handed way many more seasons.

The dope picks the Giants and White Sox—but we can pick any team we please, and this season I'm going to give my second rooting to Miller Huggins. Being a Dugan, I must root for the White Sox, but Huggins comes second. And I'm going to pull hard for Matty in the National League. Matty coming back to the Polo grounds leading the team that may beat the Giants out! Oh boy!

## THREE JOLLY BROTHERS IN WAR AND AT GOLF

New York, April 30.—If space permitted one could write columns about the experiences of the Jolly brothers—all golfers—three of whom have gone into the war. The trio in service are Will, for four years professional at the Tusculum (Pa.) Country Club, Robert, formerly at the Toney House Country Club, and Dave, at one time with the Rhode Island Golf Club. In addition is Jack, well over the draft age, though he has been doing his share in other ways.

Jack recently received a letter from Will in which the latter, who went over with an engineers corps last fall, astounded his brother by making a request for a set of clubs. Nor was that all; candy and cigarettes were also included. Three months after he enlisted Will Jolly was "over there," yet despite his experiences he wants to have an occasional crack at a golf ball behind the lines. He adds that the candy, besides being "11-62" a pound, is no good.

Brother Bob went over with a Canadian regiment early in the world war and was wounded, but after coming back here and regaining his health returned to the other side and the thick of the fighting. That he has been wounded again seems probable judging by a line which the censor allowed to pass. It was to the effect that he never would be able to play golf again.

Dave, with the British Army, has been with the 51st Division of the Gordon Highlanders almost since hostilities started. He has been where the shells have been bursting during the recent activities, and the folks at home are anxiously awaiting further word.

## MANY FIELDS ONCE HURLERS

Major League's Leading Fly Chasers Started Career As Pitchers

JOE WOOD THE LATEST

Donlin, Seymour, Hooper, Leach And Kauff Originally Twirlers

By Frederick G. Libe

Joe Wood's splendid all-around playing in the Cleveland outfield has pretty well clinched old Smokey Joe's hold on the Cleveland payroll. During the Giant-Cleveland jaunt through Texas, Louisiana and Tennessee last spring Cleveland players furnished the information that Joe was acting as the club's utility outfielder. It generally was taken with a grin, but since then Wood has proved that he is by no means a joke in the outfield. Joe always was pretty handy with his bat, and playing every day he is hitting better than when he appeared only at intervals in the Boston batting order as a pitcher. Wood also has developed into a splendid fielder. His catches have featured many of the recent Cleveland games.

Wood of course has little chance to win a regular berth in the Cleveland outfield, which is taken care of by such able athletes as Graney, Speaker and Roth, but Joe's work this spring has shown that he might strengthen quite a few clubs.

Yet there is nothing surprising in a pitcher turning outfielder. It is an old practice. It brings to mind that some of the leading outfield hitters of the present generation started in either the majors or the minors as pitchers. New York especially has had its full share of converted pitching outfield stars.

**Donlin and Seymour Pitchers**

Two of the greatest pitcher thumpers that ever wore a Giant uniform opened their big league careers as pitchers, namely Mike Donlin and Cy Seymour, who romped in McGraw's outfield ten years ago. Cy's wildness detracted from his natural worth as a pitcher. He had lots of stuff, but he could not so well that he soon drifted to the outfield. Donlin never showed much as a pitcher, but if he had

any latent ability in that line it never was brought out, as Mike hit too hard for any pitching roles.

Roger Bresnahan also may be included among the Giants' pitching outfielders. Though Bresnahan did his best work for the Giants as a catcher, Roger played the best part of Hooper's college hurler.

Harry Hooper, like Davy Robertson, was a college pitcher, but the all-around ability of the Red Sox star made it necessary to find a place for him in the regular lineup. The brilliant Boston American fly chaser pitched for St. Mary's College in California and in semi-pro ranks in California before he took to outfielding. Hooper's great arm of today indicated what speed he must have possessed in his youth when he was a pitcher.

Eddie Graney, whom Joe Wood has been substituting for in Cleveland, put in the best part of his minor league career in the twirling department and was a pretty good pitcher in the Pacific Coast League before he was converted into an outfielder. Graney pitched minor league ball from 1909 to 1908.

Tommy Griffith, who is playing first base in Matty's outfield in Cincinnati, pitched four straight seasons in the New England League without attracting any attention. He turned out in 1913 and was picked up by the Braves that fall. He went back to the minors, but continued in the outfield, and since then has made good with a vengeance in Cincinnati.

Joe Connolly, whose big bat helped Stallings win the National League championship in Boston in 1914, also started out as a pitcher. He once pitched in the Southern League, but he was a poor pitcher and his hitting ability gave him a chance to show his worth in another department.

**Goode Also a Mountsman**

Wilbur Goode, who played the outfield for the Braves, Cubs and Phillies up to a year or so ago, was a pitcher in his younger days. He had a pitching tryout with the Yankees in 1905 and 1906. It probably will be news to most fans to hear that Woe Tommy Leach, the pint-sized outfielder, who starred for the Pirates for many years, originally was a pitcher. Tommy pitched both for Geneva, N. Y., and Youngstown, Ohio, back in 1897, before he switched over to third base.

Harry Walter, former outfielder of the Yankees, who was with the Cubs last season, originally came into the big leagues as a pitcher and twirled for the Cardinals, Reds and Pirates before he tried his luck in the outfield with the Boston Americans. While most converted pitchers

eventually go to the outfield this is by no means always the case. Every one knows that George Slater, the great Brown first baseman, was a wonderful pitcher at college, but not so many fans know that Frank Baker started life as a pitcher. He used to twirl for Charley Hershey's Hildely (Md.) semi-pro team.

Rhody Wallace, starting his twenty-third season in the big league as a member of the Cardinals broke in with the old Cleveland Nationals as a pitcher in 1895 and became a famous infielder by accident more than anything else. They didn't carry many utility men in those days, and when an accident occurred to a regular they shoved in a pitcher. An accident to Cleveland's third baseman forced Pat Tebeau to employ Wallace at that base, and Rhody made good from the start. He became Cleveland's regular third baseman, and later switched to shortstop.

Bert Niehoff, second baseman of

the Cardinals, also is a converted pitching infielder, and pitched for Pueblo in the Western League in 1907.

## HUNGER DRUG FOR GERMANS

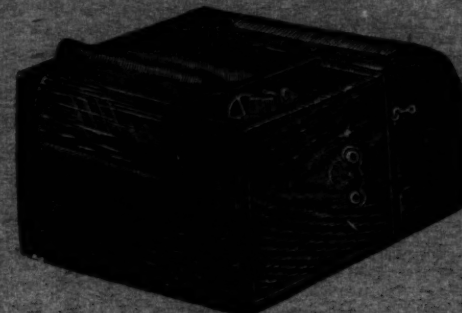
Advertised As Lamenting Suffering From Under-Nutrition

Amsterdam, May 1.—"To bear hunger without at the same time suffering from headache or other indisposition is very difficult for most people," reads the opening sentence of a significant advertisement, inserted in Sunday's *Deutsche Rundschau* of Berlin, by a Berlin chemical firm.

The advertisement praises a newly invented drug which, though not forming a substitute for the minimum daily sustenance, is an excellent preparation for stilling premature hunger and enables one to hold out until the next meal time.

## Buy Fly Traps

Get rid of the flies and save yourself from germs and discomfort



All traps purchased from us will be repaired free of charge excepting broken springs, for which the small charge of replacing same will be made.

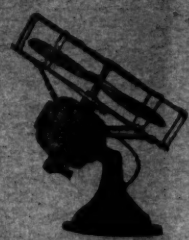
Price \$4.00 each  
**TAKATA & Co.**  
SOLE AGENTS  
Telephone 2472

## Put yourself in my place!

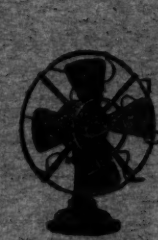
"Suppose you had come to Shanghai, had found no decent lodging place, had been taken into the Y.M.C.A., given a job through its Employment Agency, taught a useful trade, learned the dignity of labor, succeeded in its night school, found health in its gymnasium, learned to "play the game" fair and finally had come out with practical ideals—wouldn't you want to help some other fellow get there too? Of course you would! That is why the Y. M. C. A. Committee wants your subscription for the new \$250,000 Annex at 26 Nanking Road TODAY.

(This space donated by Star Garage Co.)

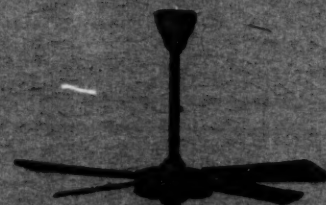
# WESTINGHOUSE Fan Motors



10" Stationary Tls. 22.00  
10" Oscillating " 27.00  
12" Stationary " 24.00  
12" Oscillating " 30.00

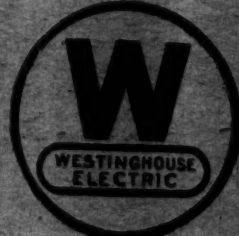


16" Stationary Tls. 28.00  
16" Oscillating " 33.00  
32" Ceiling " 32.00  
56" Ceiling " 45.0



## LARGE STOCK JUST RECEIVED

Westinghouse 8 "Whirlwind" Fans  
100/120 Volts Tls. 12.00 200/220 Volts Tls. 14.00



DELIGHTFUL FOR  
The Office or Home  
Liberal discounts to dealers



**Gaston, Williams & Wigmore Electrical Engineering CORPORATION**  
Union Building

The Bund



## AMUSEMENTS

## VERDUN GARDEN

474 - AVENUE JOFFRE - 474

On Tuesday, 2nd July

## GREAT MUSICAL CONCERT

THE FAMOUS

## MOSCOW TRIO

For the Benefit of the ALLIED RED CROSS

Given under the Distinguished Patronage of the  
FRENCH CONSULATE GENERAL

## PROGRAMME

## PART I

Tchaikowsky Trio Op. 50  
A la memoire d'un grand artiste  
Finale Allegro  
Racine a son fuoco  
Andante con moto

## THE MOSCOW TRIO

(a) Faure: Elegie Op. 24  
(b) Saint-Saens: PAPILLON

Mus. Artist: C. Bakalinskoff

(a) Dillero: Romance

(b) Ambrosio: Camionetta, Op. 2

Mus. Artist: W. Sirolo

## PART II

(a) Gilels: PAPILLON Op. 73 No. 1  
(b) Chopin: Marche Funebre

Mus. Artist: A. Chmelnitski

Borjabin Trio Op. 17, No. 8

## NUMERIQUE

A. Arensky Trio Op. 23

1. Elegie

2. Scherzo

3. Finale Allegro. Non troppo

THE MOSCOW TRIO

Tickets sold at Moutrie's and Hotel de France

Prices \$3.00 and \$2.00

## SCHOOL FOR CARD PLAYERS

H. R. W. says: Playing both  
deuces and treys running wild. A  
lays down fines and deuces with a  
treys. B shows a pair of queens, a  
deuce and a trey and claims the pot  
on the ground that five of a kind is an  
impossible hand.B is wrong. Five of a kind is an  
impossible hand only when there are  
not enough of one denomination in  
the pack to make such a hand. With  
the joker or deuces running wild five  
of a kind is a perfectly legitimate  
hand.

H. R. W. says: We play that the

joker alone can open a jack. A  
says he will open, and when he goes  
to draw throws out four cards, show-  
ing the joker to the table face up.  
No one calls his bet after the draw  
and he throws the cards the dealer  
has laid off for him into the dead-  
wood. B insists on seeing those four  
cards in order to determine whether  
or not the opener had a foul hand.  
If the opener has neither lifted  
nor looked at the cards laid off for  
him by the dealer his hand cannot  
be foul, as the cards can be counted  
face down and rejected if too many  
or too few. No one has a right to  
see their faces, as no one called.

## Olympic Theatre

## SHOWING

For Two Nights only

JUNE 30th and JULY 1st  
and Matinee on Tuesday

BLANCHE SWEET

IN

"THE DUPE"

Five Parts

AND

THE INTERESTING FILM

"HOW THE 'EMDEN'  
WAS DEFEATED"

Two Parts

See at the

## VICTORIA THEATRE

At Today's Matinee and on  
June 30th and July 1st

BEAUTIFUL

Mae Murray

In an Elaborate Picturisation of

"Sweet Kitty Bellairs"

AND THE INTERESTING AND  
INSTRUCTIVE LOCAL FILM"Shanghai Y.M.C.A. Celebrates  
the Dragon Festival"

## ST. GEORGE'S CINEMA

## BUBBLING WELL

June 30th.

"The Streets of Illusion"

Featuring Gladys Hulette in a great  
Pathé five-part Gold Rooster film.

"Lonesome Luke's Honeymoon"

a laughable Comedy in two parts.

Also

Scenic and Comic Films

Commencing at 9.15 p.m.

OPEN AIR CINEMA  
"VERDUN GARDEN"

474 - Avenue Joffre - 474

Tonight

Tonight

## SHOWING

THE EXTRAORDINARY COMEDY IN 5 ACTS

## "THE KAISER'S SPY"

LEO DE MORENO

Presenting Latest Novelties

## ISIS THEATRE TONIGHT

## "THE WHITE RAVEN"

6 PARTS

A METRO WONDER PLAY OF A  
CAMBLE FOR LOVE, STARRING  
ETHEL BARRYMOREThe human interest element is  
given strong play in this powerful  
drama. The production is ad-  
mirably typed throughout and  
very sweetly and delicately por-  
trayed by Miss Ethel Barrymore,  
in a story which quickens and  
binds the sympathies by its vivid  
portrayal by a cast of unusual  
brilliance.THE MOST WONDERFULLY ACTED DRAMA  
IN THE HISTORY OF THE SCREEN

MATINEE TODAY AT 3 P.M.

Showing

THE WHITE RAVEN - 6 PARTS  
THE GRAY GHOST - FINAL EPISODE

MONDAY NIGHT SHOWING

"The Great  
Secret"Surprising Mystery Photoplay Serial  
of Love, Romance and Adventure,  
in 18 Episodes—36 Parts. Exclu-  
sively produced for METRO PRO-  
GRAMMEBright  
Lights!Follow the Crowds to  
"The Eldorado"Bright  
Music!

"The Home of Refined Dancing!"

Our First-class Entertainers!

## Aldo-Pini Comical Duo

The Williamson Troupe

Change of Programme

TONIGHT

First-Class  
Floor!Prof. MARTINEZ Orchestra  
"EVERYTHING No. 1"First-Class  
Service!

## APOLLO THEATRE — "The Home of Beautiful Pictures"

## TOMORROW

The charming and original Pathe Photo Play

"THE VENUS OF ARLES"  
"THE VENUS OF ARLES"One of those delightful subjects that one anticipates with pleasure from the Pathe Studio. An  
original plot and acted with one of the best casts possible to secure

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE — ROUND YELLOWSTONE PARK

LONESOME LUKE ON "HIS HONEYMOON"  
LONESOME LUKE ON "HIS HONEYMOON"

One of those screamingly funny Rollin Films—All laughs and smiles

## TONIGHT

BABY MARIE OSBORNE "A LITTLE PATRIOT"  
BABY MARIE OSBORNE IN "A LITTLE PATRIOT"

"The Sunshine of the screen"

MATINEE TODAY 3 P.M. "The Pendleton Round-Up"

Thursday Next

Thursday Next

GLADYS HULETTE  
GLADYS HULETTE"Everybody's  
Favourite"

IN

"A CROOKED ROMANCE"  
"A CROOKED ROMANCE"A clever, brilliant and attractive five-part Pathe Gold  
Rooster film.STORY --- SPLENDID  
SCENERY --- SPLENDID  
ACTING --- SPLENDID

IN FACT

IT'S A "SPLENDID"

## GOLD ROOSTER FILM

Pathe Gold Rooster Plays Drive Dull Cares Away

Gladys Hulette  
Dance and Thriller

## The Great Patriotic Feature Film

## "MOTHERS OF LIBERTY"

is to be exhibited at the OLYMPIC THEATRE on Friday, July 5th

## SYNOPSIS

OF

## "Mothers of Liberty"

Entry of the United States in to  
the European war, finds Mrs. Wal-  
ker confronted by the same problem  
she met in the Spanish American  
war twenty years ago, when she  
gave her husband to her country to  
return no more. The enlistment of  
her youngest son troubles her heart,  
a distress that is relieved by pride.But that pride is cursed when she  
is convinced that her oldest son is  
a slacker.The latter's sweetheart repudia-  
tes him and gives him a lesson in  
loyalty by going to France as a  
nurse, but Walker merely seeks  
forgetfulness in frivolities amid the  
safety of the Metropolis. Eventhere, scornful, accusing eyes pursue  
him and he seeks the seclusion of  
his library to enjoy coveted peace  
and comfort. But fate pursues him  
in the form of a book that comes  
to his hand relating to the Franco-  
Prussian struggle of nearly half a  
century ago, in which he finds a  
parallel that fills him with loathingfor himself and makes clear the  
path of duty.Slacker no more, Walker goes to  
"do his bit" and has the good for-  
tune to fall wounded at a moment  
that he covers himself with glory  
and to awake later in a base hospital  
under the care of the girl who had  
scorned him as yellow, and sur-rounded by the dear ones who had  
been drawn into the vortex of mak-  
ing war or relieving its miseries.  
The reconciliations and touches of  
love inevitable to such a situation  
bring the story to a pleasing close.



